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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 11 and 14.

Japanese-Russian Clash? 24-Hour Port Day Loses; Nazis Reprieve Hostages

The World's Day—October 27, 1941

Orient: Japanese-Russian Brush Reported

Clash between Russian and Japanese troops at the Siberian border village of Raskino was reported without confirmation and denied by Japanese military officials. [Where will Japan strike? Russians in Shanghai tense: Page 9.]

New England: Longshoremen Veto 24-Hour Day

Longshoremen in Boston voted against working 24 hours a day in loading Lend-Lease shipments. They had been requested to do so by port officials. Labor representatives said they might reconsider if asked by President Roosevelt.

State Council of C. I. O. and Boston Central Labor Union of the A. F. of L. joined forces in a demand for price control. [Page 5.]

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., joined today to form a new rail-air company for New England under the name TWA-New England, Inc. [Page 2.]

Application for two WPA defense projects totaling $270,000 for school extensions in defense areas were sought by Mayor Tobin. [Page 4.]

In Europe: 50 French Hostages Reprieved

Reprieve granted by the Germans temporarily spared 50 hostages who had faced execution at midnight by firing squads in Nantes in reprisal for the assassination of a German officer.

Russian and British labor signed an eight-point collaboration agreement, designed to speed manufacture of arms to strengthen Soviet resistance to the Nazis. [Page 8.]

Mussolini in the second speech in the past few days pledged Italy to carry on until victorious. [Page 8.]

Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian foreign minister, was disclosed to have visited Hitler in Germany.

France promulgated a charter of labor which rigidly controls workers and management under new corporate system. [Page 8.]

Washington: Facts and Figures Office Established

An Office of Facts and Figures was established by the President to keep the people informed of the progress of the defense program. It will be directed by Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress.

The Agriculture Department added butter and fresh pork to the list of items obtainable under the stamp plan of the Surplus Marketing Administration.

The House approved a compromise version of the $6,161,467,229 supplemental lend-lease bill after a prohibition against use of the funds to buy agricultural products grown outside the United States had been removed by a Senate-House conference committee.

The Commerce Department announced that ice-breakers, special weather forecasts, aerial patrols and other services will be used to keep traffic moving on the Great Lakes as late as possible this year.

An Office of Production Management order banned the use in passenger automobile production of trim and accessories containing chrome, nickel, aluminum and copper after Dec. 15.

The Supreme Court agreed to review far-reaching litigation to determine the proper method of computing overtime pay under the Wage-Hour Act. The case concerned the Dallas News' method of computing overtime. Prior to today's brief session the present Justices posed in a conference room at the court, for the first time, for news photographers. Pictures must be submitted for court approval before publication.

The OPM extended its priority preference rating on aircraft repair parts and accessories to civilian-operated airplanes.

The Senate opening debate on a measure to remove the Neutrality Act restrictions on American shipping was presented with a statement by Secretary of State Hull that "we won't be in any war until Hitler decrees that we shall."

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor will be entertained at a White House luncheon tomorrow, but Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will not be there—a Chicago lecture engagement made six months ago precludes her attendance.

Air and Sea: British Bomb Docks at Hamburg

British air raiders heavily bombed the docks of Hamburg during the night. Other objectives in Northwest Germany were also attacked as well as docks at Cherbourg and Nantes and at Egersund in south Norway. Four bombers were said to be missing.

German night raiders were reported to have dropped a few bombs on southwest England.

Canadian airmen claimed to have damaged three vessels in attacks on convoys off the Netherlands coast.

German air raiders claimed to have sunk an 8,000-ton merchantman in a strongly protected convoy along the English coast. A British light cruiser was also said to have been sunk off Baltia.

In Africa: Somaliland 'Invaders' Depart?

British-de Gaullist expedition reported to have entered French Somaliland last week was declared by official sources in Vichy to have withdrawn northward to Eritrea.

British sources, which never confirmed the French report of the expedition, said they believed the report was issued to distract attention from shootings of hostages in France.

Air activity against Italians in Gondar, Ethiopia, was reported from Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

Italians reported a clash with the British in North Africa on the Tobruk front.

British warships were reported in a new attack on Bardia from the sea.

In Russia: German Break-Through Admitted

German break-through of Moscow's defense forces southwest of the Capital was conceded by the Russians, though the lines were reported to be reforming. [Page 1.]

In the Donets Basin area, Germans claimed the capture of the strategic center of Kharkov, though the Russians did not confirm the report.

Russians admitted that Stalino had fallen into German hands and acknowledged that the great port of Rostov was threatened.

Rumors circulated in London and Moscow of plans for a British force to fight on the southern Russian front with the Russians.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

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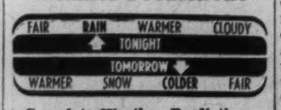

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

House Defeats Plan for New Boston Piers

Supporters of $4,700,000 program reform lines after major setback in efforts to aid port.

Republican leaders in the House today succeeded in reviving plans for developing new piers in Boston Harbor by gaining recommittal to the House Committee on Ways and Means for further study of the $4,700,000 program for State purchase and reconstruction of the Boston & Maine Railroad's Mystic River docks.

Legislative forces, battling for new pier facilities for Boston Harbor, reformed their lines for another drive after the G. O. P.-controlled House, by a 104-92 roll-call vote today rejected a $4,700,000 plan for State purchase and reconstruction of the Boston & Maine Railroad docks on the Mystic River in Charlestown.

The defeat, voted at the morning House session, was a major setback for Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in his effort to fulfill his promise to Boston Port authorities that he would provide new wharf facilities for Boston.

Immediately after the negative House vote, Representative Walter L. Baylies, (R) of Taunton, leader in the fight for modern piers, moved for reconsideration, and gained the support of Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, who took the floor to say that the Legislature should do something to improve the Port of Boston.

New Vote to Follow

A new vote, therefore, will follow when the Saltonstall forces and those of the pier-favoring Democrats make a vigorous attempt to rally sufficient strength to push the plan through.

The morning vote showed a sharp Party split, with many Republicans deserting Governor Saltonstall, and several Boston Representatives standing against the B. & M. proposition, despite the fact that Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and port interests have demanded new piers for Boston.

As explained to the House by Representative Baylies, the $4,700,000 program provides for purchase of the five B. & M. docks on the Mystic River, and reconstruction of two of the piers into a modern, double-decked wharf, with vastly increased cargo-handling facilities.

Adequate for Large Ships

The Boston & Maine Railroad, he said, is asking $1,345,000 for the property, a figure equaling the assessed valuation.

The new pier would be 1,200 feet long and be adequate to handle large ships.

Under the terms of the legislation, the purchase and construction could not be under taken until the State Department of Public Works determined that material would be available for the job. Furthermore, the Department must obtain a lease from a responsible party to take over the poperty at a rental sufficient to meet the cost of purchase, construction, and maintenance.

Mr. Baylies told the House that the Boston & Maine Railroad was

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Today Is Navy Day Throughout Nation

Climaxing America's celebration of a Navy Day which sees the fleet on active, shooting duty for the first time in 23 years, President Roosevelt will deliver a nationally radiocast address tonight at 10 p. m. (all stations). Navy Secretary Frank Knox will speak earlier in the evening (7:30, WNAC), as will John G. Winant, American Ambassador to London (8:30, WAAB). Observance in Boston, where the Navy had its origin during the Revolutionary War and Lieut. John Paul Jones unfurled the first flag aboard an American warship, will see workers at the Navy Yard laboring at top speed to set a record for one-day production. A band concert and speeches enlivened the Boston Common this noon. [Details on Page 2.]

Fleet and nation observe Navy Day: Page 8.

Parkman Gives Indorsement To the Mayor

A week of spectacular home-stretch campaigning loomed in Boston's Mayoralty contest today as all four candidates threw new charges at one another and speeded their vote-getting activity toward the climax.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's appeal to Republican voters gathered forceful impetus today with announcement that Henry Parkman, Jr., Back Bay Republican leader and former Corporation Counsel of Boston, will go on the radio tonight to indorse the Mayor for re-election. Mr. Parkman's indorsement of Mr. Tobin four years ago was a factor in the latter's victorious race.

Refraining from attacking his opponents, Mayor Tobin in his Sunday campaign speeches declared he had conducted the City's business "with a full realization that the money so expended has come out of the earnings of the people of Boston."

Tobin With Veterans Tonight

The Mayor will speak tonight at an "All Veterans' Rally" at the Hotel Statler, and his speech will be radiocast. An appeal to women voters on behalf of the Mayor was made on the radio this morning by Representative Susan K. Donovan of East Boston.

Sharply attacking Mr. Tobin and his other two opponents—former Mayors James M. Curley and Malcolm E. Nichols—School Committeeman Joseph Lee declared that "a vote for the honesty trio, Jim, Maurice, and Mal, is a vote for bad government with a bag full of inefficiency and trouble."

Neither Mr. Curley nor Mr. Tobin raised a voice "when the looting was on" by certain Boston politicians who since have been exposed and sent to jail, Mr. Lee went on.

Curley Wants "Vindication"

"Did Tobin talk when there was a much-publicized investigation of the markets?" Mr. Lee asked in reference to a different situation. "Did he say anything as he retained as a secretary a man who has been convicted of contempt of court for conspiracy to obstruct justice?" the candidate asked. "No, he was mute Maurice."

Mr. Tobin and Mr. Curley he described as "two singed cats." Following up a week of emphatic

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Patriotism Plea to Miners; ILO Charts Free Labor's Path; Moscow's Guns Repel Tanks

All-out production drive to defeat Naziism is first objective of world conference.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—The first world conference of labor since Hitler's invasions drove European free workers' organizations underground, and the only world-wide meeting of nations since the outbreak of war, began here today as the International Labor Organization, offshoot of the League of Nations, opened its 10-day conference with 33 countries represented.

Delegates from European Nations overrun by Nazi aggression, from all members of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the largest representation of Latin-American countries since the I. L. O.'s formation in 1919 were welcomed by Secretary of Labor Miss Frances Perkins, Chief United States Delegate; by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York City, and by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, where the convention is being held.

Miss Perkins Is Chairman

Miss Perkins, elected conference chairman almost automatically following the custom of choosing a representative from the Nation acting as host, immediately placed before the delegates in her acceptance speech a goal which paralleled the objectives of President Roosevelt's "four freedoms." Declaring that "all the talk of overproduction and overcapacity was so much nonsense," she saw the problem of the I. L. O as that of finding some way to stretch existing resources and develop new ones to produce a more abundant life for people who have suffered the privations of war from Chungking to London.

Steps to this end, she said, must include extension of public responsibilities in fields of health, nutrition and child welfare, but the United States, she added, would continue to rely on private initiative to supply the vast bulk of goods and services necessary to the well-being of the American people.

Miss Perkins stressed, however, that the more abundant life could not be realized in a world sense without extensive international co-operation which would include the lowering of trade barriers and opportunities for Nations to buy raw materials and pay for them with their labor.

Postwar Reconstruction

Prof. Carter Goodrich, Chairman of the I. L. O. governing body, stressed in his address opening the conference that the I. L. O. was ideally fitted to carry out many phases of postwar reconstruction which were beyond the powers of a single government.

"The great problems of demobilization and re-employment, the shift of manpower and resources from war to peace production, the

Continued on Page 10, Column 3

International; © Harris & Ewing

Leaders at I. L. O. Meeting

Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, welcomes Maj. Clement R. Attlee, British Lord Privy Seal and a member of the British War Cabinet, upon his arrival in New York to attend the 10-day conference of the International Labor Office. Miss Perkins was named chairman of the conference. Inset: Prof. Carter Goodrich, Chairman of the I. L. O. Governing Council, who made one of the major addresses at the opening session.

Panzer Column Halted By Moscow Defenses

By the Associated Press

Monday, Oct. 27

Russia's line southwest of Moscow, admittedly forced back by German attacks, was said by the Russians today to have withstood Nazi attempts to blast an opening through toward the Soviet Capital.

In the south, however, the Germans apparently were pushing steadily ahead toward Rostov, Russia's important oil pipeline terminus and rail-river junction at the gateway to the Caucasus.

Evidence of the growing weight of German blows on the Southern Front was indicated by Russia's acknowledgement that Stalino, important Donets Basin industrial center, had fallen although the Germans' cost was said to have been 50,000 men killed and wounded during several days of violent combat.

Both Stalino and Kharkov, in the center of the Donets area, already had been claimed by the Germans but the Russians said heavy fighting still raged in the vicinity of Kharkov and have not conceded that City's loss.

Russian frontline dispatches to Kuibyshev, the Soviet's "Branch Office Capital" on the Volga, said big Red Army guns firing into charging German tank columns at point-blank range had stopped a new Nazi penetration southwest of the capital.

New Russian Stand

The Russians were said thus to have stood on a new defense line a short distance behind their former positions in the Maloyaroslavets sector, 65 miles southwest of Moscow, and the early-morning Moscow communique said the Germans had suffered heavy losses.

Reports of heavy fighting came from the two other main roads to Moscow, from Kalinin, 95 miles to the northeast, and Mozhaisk, 57 miles to the west.

Alternate rain and snow over the vast battle area, much of it roadless expanses of woods, was reported by Russian correspondents to be hampering efforts of both sides to move up reinforcements and to have helped slow the German pace.

Even streets were reported changing hands back and forth in Kalinin. The Russians said hand-to-hand fighting had cost the Germans 4,000 men, 34 field guns and 190 trucks in a single day.

If Rostov Should Fall

The Moscow Radio said the Russian Air Force alone destroyed 83 German tanks and 348 trucks Oct. 25 on the approaches to Moscow.

With Rostov in peril and continued violent fighting admitted officially in the areas of Kharkov, Taganrog, on the Sea of Azov 40 miles from Rostov, and at Makeevka, 100 miles northwest of the Don River port, attention here turned to what to expect next if Rostov should fall.

Most logical, observers said, would be a 400-mile German push toward Astrakhan, across the wide isthmus between the Black and Caspian Seas at the top of the Caucasus.

Two rewards would await the Germans:

1. They could sever most of Russia's armies and industries from their Caucasian oil sources and divide the Red Army forces in the Caucasus from those in the rest of Russia.

2. They would imperil the British-American supply line from Iran.

British troops as well as reorganized Russian reserves, however, may be thrown into the vital southern battle.

One observer here said there was a good chance that units from Britain's Middle East Army in

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

President urges Lewis to halt coal strike—Union chief assailed in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Demands were made in the House today for Presidential and Congressional action to meet the issue which legislators said was presented by John L. Lewis' "defiance" of President Roosevelt in calling a strike of so-called captive coal miners.

Representative E. E. Cox (D) of Georgia declared the "do-nothing" policy adopted by the Government made it "a co-conspirator with the racketeers in the setting up of a labor despotism."

Although he said both the security of this country and the right of labor to enjoy its freedom and high standards of living are threatened by Hitler, Representative William M. Colmer (D) of Mississippi declared that Mr. Lewis, "apparently indifferent to the future of labor and the freedom of this country, has openly defied the President and imperilled this country's future."

Representative Leland M. Ford (R) of California told the House that Mr. Lewis "defies the right of the United States Government to have a national defense unless his Constitution-breaking, un-American program of force and coercion is accepted."

"This challenge cannot go unaccepted," the Californian continued, "and it amounts to this: is constitutional governmental authority going to prevail, or is the 'fifth column' and saboteur program going to prevail in this country?"

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—In a simple, man-to-man appeal to John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, President Roosevelt has lifted the coal dispute out of the relatively minor question of the union shop into the infinitely larger issue of the patriotism of the American trade union movement in the hour of democracy's trial.

"In this crisis of our national life," Mr. Roosevelt declared, "there must be an uninterrupted production of coal for making steel, the basic material of our national defense.

"That is essential to the preservation of our freedoms, yours and mine; those freedoms upon which the very existence of the United Mine Workers of America depends."

Mr. Roosevelt called upon Mr. Lewis, and his associate officers "as loyal citizens, to come now to the defense of your country."

In these words Mr. Roosevelt appeals to Mr. Lewis to call off the strike of 53,000 soft coal workers in the so-called "captive mines," owned by big steel corporations.

Local Defies Order

The United Mine Workers claimed today that practically all of the 53,000 coal miners in captive mines of the Nation remained idle but at least one U. M. W. local, No. 6411 at the Rosedale Mine of the Bethlehem Steel Company in Johnstown, Pa., defied Mr. Lewis' strike call by voting 243 to 23 to continue at work. An authoritative source said 75 per cent of the day crew of 475 entered the pit. Although pickets appeared, police reported there was no disorder.

U. M. W. officials at Pittsburgh said 5,000 miners at the Jones & Laughlin and Alleghany Ludlum mines, which already have granted the union shop, were at work, but that 25,000 others were idle. There was no picketing at the Western Pennsylvania mines. A few miners showed up for work at Southwestern Pennsylvania mines but they were closed.

In Southern West Virginia, mines were picketed and 11,000 to 12,000 miners were idle, while in the northern part of the State there was no picketing but 1,800 were idle.

Broad Issues Involved

In a broader sense, the issues involved raise the whole question of trade union relationship to the Government in the time of national emergency.

Involved is the relationship of Mr. Lewis, the powerful, dynamic leader of the Mine Workers and till recently head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, to President Roosevelt, whom he first supported in 1936, and then broke with in 1940, and to the Government.

Involved, also, is the attitude of Congress, which is likely to seize the occasion of a strike for repressive labor legislation.

Only as an afterthought, and

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America Prepares: What of Planes and Tanks?

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

U. S. 'Arsenal' Still in the Future

With the need acute for war material for nations abroad fighting the Nazi-Fascist-Japanese Axis, and for home defense, the United States is but on the threshold of its greatest production as the "arsenal of the democracies."

Surprisingly little actually has been produced, but new plants are being built and others transformed into the manufacture of war material. The Christian Science Monitor today begins a series of six articles on present and prospective potentialities of production as compared with the Axis—plane, tank, and armaments construction, the raw material situation, labor's role in defense, and the extent of aid to other nations.

WASHINGTON—After a year and a half of waiting and disappointment, the United States is on the immediate threshold of a mass production of planes and tanks—probably the two most important items of military equipment being produced in this country.

Already, however, the growing demands of the Russo-British Army and Air Force have outdistanced all previous schedules and programs with the result that defense production officials, instead of breathing more easily at the latest tank and plane figures, are talking in terms of a new, prodigious program that will dwarf past estimates.

Instead of the 500 heavy bombers a month envisaged by the present program, there is talk at the Office of Production Management of the need to produce from 1,000 to 1,500 such planes a month. The same is true of tanks, particularly as reports seep through on the numbers of these steel behemoths now being used on the steppes of Russia.

President Roosevelt already has announced that the country's tank program will be doubled with Congress studying the best way of financing the expansion. Increased output will come from plants already in existence, although new ones will be built if necessary. This announcement followed one from the OPM promising that medium tank production will be stepped up from a planned 1,000 units a month to 2,000.

Although American factories still have not matched the vast output pouring from the military plant under German control, the desperate effort of the past year is being rewarded in a steadily rising rate of plane and tank production.

Göring Cannot Laugh

The day is definitely past, the best-informed officials in Washington say, when Air Marshal Hermann Göring can burst out laughing at the mention of American plane production and when tank output can be discussed only in terms of a program still on paper.

In the year and a half which has elapsed since the Germans passed over France, the United States has set itself the task of building nearly 80,000 warplanes. More than 55,000 of these already have been contracted for and more than 18,000 delivered.

Included in this extensive program, which is scheduled to be completed by July 1, 1943, but which most officials say will be speeded to completion considerably before this date, are 25,000 planes for Great Britain, 14,000 of which were ordered earlier but which now have been dovetailed into the program.

Everywhere there is evidence of the ceaseless expansion which has transformed the aviation industry from a hand-tailored to a mass-production venture. Altogether the plane, engine, and propeller plants have a backlog of orders totaling approximately $6,000,000,000, while another $2,000,000,000 has been assigned to the automobile industry for its part in aeronautical production.

For the first six months of 1941, deliveries of American planes came to $617,345,086 as compared with but $219,042,131 during the same period in 1940 and $544,440,000 during all of last year.

Growing Pay Roll

Faced with an insatiable demand for more and more workers, the industry, which employed but 89,893 men on Jan. 1, 1940, had 326,002 workmen on its books on the first of last September and expects to have more than 560,000 when the present expansion program is finished by the middle of next year.

Extremely chary with figures, lest it unwittingly disclose military secrets to Germany, the monthly report of the Production Division of the OPM confines itself to giving the over-all number of planes, including trainers, pursuit ships and bombers, produced each month. Even when not broken down by categories, these reports indicate the rising rate of production.

Beginning with July, 1940, and ending with September, 1941, the monthly production figures are: 561, 528, 515, 617, 737, 839, 1,016, 962, 1,135, 1,388, 1,476, 1,460, 1,854 and 1,914. Reports so far indicate that October production is still higher.

Until the last month or so, the bulk of these planes, estimated at roughly 60 per cent, have been trainers. It has been learned authoritatively, however, that during the past month this ratio reversed itself and that the bulk of the 1,914 planes produced during September were of the combat variety.

Mounting Horsepower

There is reason to believe that upwards of 400 of these were light, medium, and heavy bombers. Since it has been a fairly safe rule that 10 per cent of the bombers produced in any one month are of the heavy, or four-engine type, this would give a heavy bomber output in the neighborhood of 40 during September. Well-informed sources have indicated that this figure is not far wrong.

Also on the upgrade is the vol-

Continued on Page 3, Column 4

All Boston Unites in Giving Navy Day the Greatest Celebration in Its History

Four Major Hurdles Remain Before Legislature Adjourns

As the Massachusetts Legislature today started a new drive to prorogue its record-length session, four major hurdles remained to be cleared. They were:

1. Legislation to build new piers for Boston.
2. Liberalization of old-age assistance.
3. Election of a successor to ousted Councilor Daniel H. Coakley.
4. A $100,000 additional appropriation for the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, an organization sharply criticized by Thomas J. Buckley, Democratic State Auditor, as political.

As possible closing of the long session loomed several last-minute actions were taken by the legislators.

The Senate swiftly and without debate passed a bill today to reduce the number of taxicabs permitted to operate in Boston from 1,260 to 900.

Frank Sawyer, head of one of Boston's biggest cab companies, and an onlooker when the vote was taken, said later that the measure would not affect operators of one or two cabs, but would force a proportional decrease of approximately 29 per cent in the fleet of the larger operators.

The measure must go before the House of Representatives.

The State refused, by a vote of 14 to 4, to reconsider its action in voting a 75 per cent increase in Legislative travel expanses.

Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham blamed the "poor Republican leadership" for the long legislative session.

Senator George R. Krapf (R) of Pittsfield, who sought reconsideration in a move to reduce the allowance for Senators, was unsuccessful in his attempt to obtain a roll call vote on the issue.

"We don't have to take this job," said the Pittsfield Senator, as he attacked "this business of spending a lot of money to get elected and then coming down here howling to get more out of the taxpayers' pockets."

Senator Nicholson, on the other hand, argued that the Legislators were entitled to more money, contended the session could have been concluded early in August and said that it was "a shame the way the poor Republican leadership has carried us through this session on a program without sense."

The Senators also have voted themselves $400 extra compensation and a minimum of $100 in additional travel expenses for serving as judges in the impeachment trial of ousted State Executive Councilor Daniel H. Coakley.

Senator Joseph B. Harrington (D) of Salem failed in his drive to force the Senate to reconsider its refusal to bring out from the Committee on Rules his resolution to memorialize Congress against revising the Neutrality Act.

Senator Harrington insisted the Senators who believe in repeal of the Neutrality Act should stand up and say so. The vote against reconsideration was 16 to 5.

The upper branch also appeared on the way to kill the State Wages and Hours Act through amendment.

The bill, establishing a 30-cents-an-hour minimum wage and a 48-hour maximum week, was up for engrossment in the Senate.

Several Senators offered amendments to exclude from the Act workers such as those in public garages, retail stores selling food or perishable goods, retail florists shops, and others.

Why a Ship Docks at Hub

In an analysis of shipping conditions at the Port of Boston, the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, Inc., throws light on some of the interesting but little known facts pertaining to the bringing of ships to port, and the selection of the port to be visited.

Factors that determine to a large extent whether a particular ship will call at Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Providence, Portland or Boston, it was pointed out, are the costs and the time element. The time factor consists of steaming time or voyage time; output per hatch hour or length of time the hatch is "being worked"; and "dead time" or period when no work is done, it is explained.

A modern freighter costs about $1,000 for operation on a 24-hour basis, shipping men disclose. In ports where the ship can work 24 hours a day, there is no "dead time" and the cost to the operator of the ship is about $1,000 a day.

In other ports where conditions are such that a ship is only worked 12 hours out of 24, the cost to the operator is $2,000 each working day. If, on a Saturday the ship can work only eight hours, for any reason, it is equivalent to costing $3,000 a day of 24 hours.

Loss of ships is a serious blow to a port, it is pointed out. Investigation has disclosed that each ton of cargo handled at Boston brings $20 in earnings to this port and the surrounding business community, the Club officials point out. A part of this $20 goes to everybody from the pilots who meet the incoming ship outside the harbor to the laundry supply men who bring clean towels each week to many steamship offices.

About $10 of the $20 is accounted for by direct transportation charges—such as earnings of the employees of tow boat companies, longshoremen, checkers, custom house clerks and others. The other $10 is made up of indirect merchandising earnings through the sale and distribution of the goods.

In September there were about 25 ships less handled at Boston in the foreign trade than in the corresponding month of 1940, Club officials stated. If these 25 ships averaged 2,000 tons each, then the port traffic in September fell off 50,000 tons, which, at $20 a ton, means loss of $1,000,000 of business to the community.

This means that literally about $100,000 was taken out of the pockets of the longshoremen; $50,000 from clerks, coopers and watchmen; $30,000 from terminal companies; $150,000 from truckmen; $100,000 from those whose business it is to supply ships, and so on.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Student concert at the New England Conservatory of Music. In Jordan Hall at 8:15 p. m. The public is invited to attend without charge.

Tuesday

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Pottery Technique" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11
Radio Timetable: Page 4

By a Staff Photographer; International

Boston Observes Navy Day

Top (left to right)—Richard C. O'Brien of Boston, National President of the North Sea Mine Force Association, is greeted by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin (center) at the Mayor's Navy Day Breakfast at the Hotel Bellevue this morning. With them (at the right) is Frederick B. Craven of Boston, National Commander of the Naval Order of the United States. Bottom—United States Senator David I. Walsh, one of the principal speakers at today's Navy Day exercises on Boston Common, pictured here as he inspected one of the first 90 mm anti-aircraft gun carriages to be manufactured by the Worthington Pump Co., Holyoke. With Senator Walsh is pictured Brig. Gen. B. O. Lewis, Assistant Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

Army Awards Contracts In New England

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Contracts announced by the War Department:

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., Boston, electric gear-motors and electric control equipment, $26,840.

Stamford Rolling Mills Co., Springdale, Conn., gilding metal coils, $12,100.

Myrtle Knitting Mills, Inc., Unionville, Conn., 9,891 olive drab worsted sweaters, $44,090.

Niles-Bement-Pond Co., Pratt and Whitney Div., West Hartford, Conn., drills, $7,125.

Gilbert and Barker Mfg. Co., West Springfield, Mass., water chests, $91,305.

Eastern Machine Screw Corp., New Haven, Conn., thread cutting tools, $4,975.

Greenfield Tap and Die Corp., Greenfield, Mass., taps and dies, $10,179.

Scovill Manufacturing Co., Waterbury, Conn., boosters, $68,000; percussion primers, $121,500.

Henry Prentiss and Co., Boston, boring, drilling and milling machines, $162,229.

Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio (for manufacture at Firestone Rubber and Latex Co., Fall River, Mass.), gas mask canisters, $32,634.

Mutual Paper Co., Boston, waterproof paper liner, $9,759.

Acushnet Process Co., New Bedford, Mass., faceblanks, $178,250.

Larson Tool and Stamping Co., Attleboro, Mass., diaphragm angle-tubes, $30,500.

United-Carr Fastener Corp., Cambridge, Mass. (for manufacture at Chicago), buttons and washers, $22,338.

Wm. H. Champlin, Rochester, N. H., packing boxes, $13,011.

Manning, Maxwell and Moore, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., suction gauges. $147,120.

American Bosch Corp., Springfield, Mass., maintenance parts for magnetos, $230,713.

Plymouth Cordage Co., North Plymouth, Mass., manila rope, $100,203.

Speakers Hail Bay State's Part In Building the American Navy

Boston hailed the American navy—grimly fighting a war for freedom—in appropriate pageantry today on the Boston Common as 33 new recruits were accepted into the service and speakers hailed Massachusetts' contribution to Uncle Sam's "first line of defense."

Declaring that the navy and its air arm are "not designed nor ready to wage war effectively on foreign shores," Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, principal speaker, told more than 500 persons we are not "in a position to police the world."

The large crowd, conscious of the vital role America is already playing in world affairs sat quietly as the isolationist senator, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, dedicated the Navy to the "defense and protection of our own shores."

"It will be several years before our navy will have the might to defy any aggressor," Senator Walsh declared, adding that "there can be no hope of peace until we have weapons greater than those of any other nation."

Highlight of the ceremonies came when Admiral W. T. Tarrant, Commandant of the First Naval District, and Lieut. F. D. Powers inducted the 33 volunteers into an exacting task with "long hours and hard work" in the service of their country.

The entire crowd rose to applaud as the band broke forth in "Anchors Aweigh" and the young men became volunteers in America's current struggle.

Senator Walsh congratulated the recruits and pointed proudly to the fact that the navy had "never had to draft a single man."

Since the first expansion program was ordered in 1938, he reported, the personnel has grown from 10,170 officers and 104,000 men to the present 33,000 officers and 271,000 men.

By 1945, when the expansion program is complete, we will need nearly twice the present personnel, he pointed out.

Close to 20,000 workmen at the Boston Navy Yard, where nearly a score of destroyers are at various stages of construction labored valiantly throughout every minute of the three eight-hour shifts, in a mighty effort to score the biggest one-day production record in the long history of the Yard.

While 24-hour-a-day production effort in the Navy Yard, and wartime status aboard ships of the Navy prevent the usual "open-house" observance that has featured each of the previous 19 annual "Navy Days," all sorts of meetings, speeches, radiocasts and dinners were held outside Navy Yards to mark the founding of the Navy in October of 1775 by the Continental Congress.

Boston's festivities, sponsored by the Navy League of the United States—an organization of civilians determined to keep war out of the United States, but insisting that for the prosperity of our country today and for the future, for the maintenance of our rights and ideals in the world, and for the utmost prolongation of peace, the United Sttaes Navy should be second to none, either in the immediate or far distant future—began with a breakfast by Mayor Tobin at the Hotel Bellevue.

The Mayor's breakfast was tendered to the North Sea Mine Force Association, Inc., composed of World War Veterans who saw service on mine layers and mine sweepers in the North Sea in 1917 and 1918. This organization was reorganized when the present war in Europe broke out by Richard C. O'Brien of Boston who was elected President.

The Association offers to the National Defense Program the services of experts in handling TNT in minelaying and sweeping, for the purpose of training men for this war. It is holding a convention in Boston in conjunction with Navy Day which is to be an annual event in the future. Officers are to be elected at the final business session of the convention at the City Club late today.

October 27 was the date chosen in 1922 when the annual observance of Navy Day was started. This particular day was chosen as the anniversary of former President Theodore Roosevelt, who devoted so much effort to the building up of the Navy.

Public exercises began with a brief band concert at the Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common. Joseph F. O'Connell, former United States congressman and chairman of the Robert White Fund, presided at the ceremonies this noon, while Richard C. O'Brien, National President of the North Sea Mine Force Association, Inc., welcomed those in attendance. A long list of speakers completed the program there.

TWA-N.E. Plan Not Expected To Go Through

With four airline applications still pending before the Civil Aeronautics Board for service out of Boston, prospect of still another air line for New England appeared today in the formation of a joint rail-air company under the title of TWA-New England, Inc.

Approval of this new joint venture between the New Haven Railroad and Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., was given Saturday by Judge Carroll C. Hincks of the United States District Court in New Haven, Conn.

C. A. B. Prospects Not Bright

According to the TWA statement, the new corporation will immediately apply to the C. A. B. at Washington for permission to operate air service over a network covering many cities throughout southern New England, including service between New York and Boston.

This latest enterprise represents one of the rare instances in which an established air line and a railroad have collaborated to co-ordinate their travel facilities. Announcement of the new air company aroused considerable interest in New England transportation service, but the outlook for the granting of a certificate of operation by the C. A. B. is not bright, judging by recent decisions of the Board.

Applications for extension of airlines, even by long established companies, have been turned down within the past few months. The four applications pending before the Board for service into Boston are that of Northeast Airlines and Seaboard Airways which wish to form a link between Boston and New York, United Air Lines which seeks to establish a line between Boston and Cleveland, via Hartford, Conn., and TWA which asks an extension from Pittsburgh to Boston.

Basic Policy Involved

Before it can grant either TWA-New England's or Seaboard's applications the C. A. B. is confronted with a fundamental policy decision—shall it permit parallel competition alongside established air routes? The question is as important to the established air companies as it might be to the New Haven if a new company should suddenly apply to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a rail route between Boston and New York.

The C. A. B. has long declined to permit even the air lines to have parallel competition. Where such apparent route duplications exist they are considered part of a through service, as in the New York-Washington situation, or are alternate non-competitive routes, such as the air services between New York and Chicago. The C. A. B. furthermore has frowned upon interlocking arrangements, such as the Pullman company enjoys. The joint United-Western Air plane from New York to Los Angeles is the only interlocking service which has been granted.

N. E. Labor Relations Parley Attracts National Leaders

Duration of the few serious labor disputes that occur in this region should be shortened by the New England labor relations conference meeting here today, Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board declared.

This conference is the first of its kind to be held in the United States, so far as is known here. Washington labor agencies have interested themselves and delegated a number of labor relations officials. If the experiment works out, similar sessions will be held in other parts of the country, it is anticipated.

State and Federal labor relations administrators of New England will spend the day together working on improving co-operation. The evening session will be enlarged to include representatives of New England trade associations and industrial organizations plus the regional leaders of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Object Defined

"The object of this conference is to better handle the emergency press of business which affects all the labor agencies of government, and to try to improve our contacts and relationships for the long run," said Dr. Myers, who arranged the gathering.

"We may be able to co-ordinate our efforts so that we can be more useful to both labor and industry in furthering the democratic determination of their differences.

"Certainly at the least we ought to be able to devise means to bring to a quicker end the few important labor disputes occurring in this region.

"Often in the past I have found that we are working independently of other government offices that are also in the same situation.

"This is always a waste of effort and sometimes an embarrassment to the parties.

"The conference should bring about more collaboration and joint effort, and should eliminate the parallel investigations that have frequently been made, one of which can replace several in getting at the facts."

State Commissioners

Of the State Labor Commissioners of New England James T. Moriarty of Massachusetts, John S. B. Davie of New Hampshire, W. L. Connolly of Rhode Island, and Howard E. Armstrong of Vermont were on hand at the opening of the conference this morning.

Of the Federal Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor at Washington, Carl R. Schedler, Assistant to the Director, and H. R. Colwell, Regional Director, came here today from Washington. Two conciliators who are working in this region, Miss Anna Weinstock and E. Frank Ward, were also on deck.

The labor relations staff of the Office of Production Management was represented by W. Ellison Chalmers, chief of the OPM labor disputes section, and Tom Burns, Gilbert M. Tapley, a local OPM man was also present.

The Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration and the Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission joined with the State Arbitration Boards of New Hampshire and Connecticut.

Leo A. Gleason, Regional Director of the Federal Wage-Hour Division; John F. Hardy, Regional Director of the Social Security Board, and other State and Federal labor officials came.

The two regional spokesmen of organized labor invited to the evening session are John J. Murphy of the American Federation of Labor and Hugh Lyons of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The morning and afternoon sessions were held at the State House; the evening meeting is set for the Hotel Bellevue.

Mercury Climbs To 67 in Boston

The official Weather Bureau thermometer climbed close to 70 degrees in Boston today with a reading of 67 reported at 11:30 a. m.

Despite the "heat wave," little hope was held out by the weatherman for a record. The maximum for this date was 76 degrees set in 1920. Lowest readings expected tonight were about 60 degrees, considerably above recent figures.

Rain is expected in Boston late this afternoon and tonight as a storm over the Lake region moved toward New England. In northern New England and in the Berkshires, the precipitation may be in the form of snow, the Weather Bureau said.

Forecast for Tuesday was clearing and cooler.

'Pam's' Parents Take Her Home

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 27 (AP)—Little Pamela Hollingworth, five-year-old Dunstable girl who was lost for eight days on a New Hampshire mountain trail, went home today after recuperating for two weeks in the Lowell Hospital.

Pam's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hollingworth, called for her and her Dad carried her out. Pam insisted on standing alone outside for the news photographers.

Then her father placed her in the family automobile for the short ride home. Pam appeared to be quite recovered.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARMER SNOW COLDER FAIR

Boston and vicinity: Cloudy with occasional light rain beginning late this afternoon; occasional rain with mild temperature tonight, lowest near 60 degrees; rain followed by clearing Tuesday, becoming much colder in the afternoon; southwest winds 15-25 miles an hour tonight, shifting to northwest, 20-23 miles an hour, Tuesday.

Maine: Cloudy and warmer with occasional rain tonight; Tuesday rain changing to snow flurries except clearing in southwest portion, becoming much colder in the afternoon, fresh to strong southwest winds tonight shifting to strong northwest Tuesday.

New Hampshire: Occasional rain and mild tonight; Tuesday rain followed by snow flurries in the north portion and clearing in the south portion, becoming much colder Tuesday afternoon; fresh southwest winds tonight becoming fresh to strong northwest Tuesday.

Vermont: Occasional rain with mild temperature tonight; rain changing to snow flurries, becoming much colder Tuesday; fresh southwest winds tonight shifting to fresh to strong northwest Tuesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Occasional rain with mild temperatures tonight; rain followed by clearing Tuesday becoming much colder in the afternoon; fresh southwest winds tonight shifting to fresh northwest Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Strong southwest winds tonight and Tuesday morning shifting to strong northwest Tuesday afternoon; overcast with occasional rain tonight and Tuesday afternoon; overcast with occasional rain tonight and Tuesday morning, clearing Tuesday afternoon; good visibility.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	56	40	New Orleans	76	72
Chicago	58	53	New York	58	50
Denver	75	34	Norfolk	62	54
Kansas City	39	39	Philadelphia	52	47
Los Angeles	64	61	St. Louis	60	59
Miami	78	77	San Francisco	56	55
Minneapolis	27	27	Washington	52	54

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., October 27.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 4:48 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Tuesday, 5:30 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:14 p. m.

Tobin Indorsed by Parkman

Continued from Page 1

attacks on Mr. Curley, Mr. Lee declared today that Mayor Tobin "treats the poor as if he was born in the ice age" and mentioned a cut in the allowance for wreaths "to honor our dead war heroes" from $1.20 to 60 cents as an example.

Climax of former Mayor Curley's week-end campaign was a big rally at the Boston Opera House. The candidate here appealed for election as a "vindication" of his innocence in the so-called Graves case, the case now pending final disposal, in which the courts have declared Mr. Curley "improperly received" a large sum during his incumbency and, therefore, must pay the City more than $40,000.

Asserting that he was "framed" by "perjured" testimony, Mr. Curley said "Curley, the victim, stands before his fellow citizens, an innocent man, fighting alone, with his back to the wall, in an effort to establish beyond doubt his good name in the City of his birth."

This portrayal of himself, together with elaborate self-description, of "Curley as a 'friend' of the poor and the helpless," has been one of Mr. Curley's main arguments for a fourth term at City Hall.

I know the verdict on Nov. 4 from you, the jury who will try me, will be a verdict of vindication by my election . . ." he pleaded.

Boston's Solvency at Stake

Former Mayor Nichols, who is known to be especially popular among the City employees, questioned the ability of his opponents to "get along with the help."

"The first day I took office as Mayor I invited the good will and co-operation of City Hall by proposing a raise in the pay of the lowest paid group of city employees. This group, the city laborers, I provided with ample equipment. And how they worked!"

Referring to the St. Valentine's Day blizzard a year ago last February, former Mayor Nichols asserted that "the help" lacked both proper equipment and leadership, and that they still lack it "in the care of the streets today."

As the campaign wears on, it appears more clearly all the time that this contest is a trial of Mayor Tobin's retrenchment policies. He has been most bitterly attacked for shutting down certain branch libraries, relief stations, fire stations. He has appealed to the voters on the ground that economy has been imperative to save Boston from financial collapse. He has urged that although the City's financial condition is much improved, it is still too critical for any other policy than economy.

The election may answer the question as to whether the people really want economy in their local government.

House Defeats Plan for New Boston Piers

Continued from Page 1

ready to lease the property. The rental, under the bill, would be $54,000 a year from the time of State purchase until completion of the reconstruction job, at which time the rental would jump to $106,000, to be paid until June, 1963. On that date, the lessee would have an option to lease the property for another 20 years at $190,000 a year.

Attacking the plan was Representative Eric A. Nelson, (R) of Boston, who stated: "This is just another means of subsidizing the Boston & Maine Railroad at the expense of the taxpayers of Boston." He insisted the port has sufficient facilities.

Special Message Sent

Taking the same line, Representative Harry Kalus (D) of Boston insisted the Legislature "ought not give the Boston & Maine $1,345,000 for a lot of broken-down properties and build modern piers for them."

Governor Saltonstall several days ago sent a special message to to the Legislature demanding new piers for Boston, after the House had rejected a $1,725,000 plan for State purchases and reconstruction of the Fiske, Harris, and Constitution wharves.

During the past few days Boston Port interests have also exerted pressure upon the Legislature to revive Boston's port business by development of new piers.

On all sides the Legislators have been criticized for failure to provide new piers at a time when Boston is to become the chief export outlet for Lend-Lease goods going to Russia.

Just Order It— and Enjoy It!

You can have all the joy of being hostess, with none of the work, when you order Thanksgiving dinner at a first-class restaurant. . . . All you need to do is invite your guests and telephone your reservation. . . . Choosing the restaurant is most important, but advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor make that easy, too.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Senate Hears Appeal For Neutrality Revision

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—In order that the United States need no longer submit to the "dictates of Hitler," Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, asked the Senate today to repeal at once the "crippling provisions" of the Neutrality Act, and thus began the most momentous foreign policy debate since Germany invaded Poland more than two years ago.

Earlier the Congressional leaders had assured President Roosevelt at the White House that repeal of Sections 2, 3 and 6 of the Neutrality Law can be accomplished in "10 days or two weeks" and it is evident that the Administration is confident that it has the votes for decisive action whenever the opponents are willing to end the debate.

After gingerly approaching the issue of allowing American ships to travel armed through combat zones to belligerent ports, the Administration has now finally put before the Senate its proposals, in part initiated by the small band of Willkie-Republicans, which in practical effect call for virtually complete abandonment of the law.

Last Short-of-War Move

Thus Congress is now preparing to take what is generally regarded as the last short-of-war defense step available to the Government.

Senator Connally, introducing the bill to give effect to the amendments to the Neutrality Act, already twice amended, set out four main contentions:

That since Germany is sinking American ships everywhere, outside of so-called combat zones as well as inside, there is no protection to merchantmen in restricting the routes they may travel.

That the restrictions of the Neutrality Act seriously impede the successful operation of the Lend-Lease Act and that their repeal will materially increase the volume of supplies going to beleaguered countries of Europe.

That the United States must preserve the freedom of the seas in order that it may have guaranteed access to necessary raw materials not produced in the United States.

That repeal of the neutrality law is an act of defense since the stronger the United States the less chance there will be of successful attack.

Crowds on Hand

When Senator Connally began his opening speech the spectators' galleries were crowded but not more than half of the Senators were in their seats. The eloquent, phrase-making Texan spoke without a manuscript but referred occasionally to a few notes which he had scrawled on a piece of paper. By the time Senator Connally got well under way there were lines of spectators waiting at the door of each gallery, including that reserved for the Senators' families. Some were admitted to stand along the walls.

"Nazi submarines, aircraft and surface raiders," declared Senator Connally, "have made war upon American merchant ships upon the high seas and beyond combat zones while such ships were upon lawful missions under international law and were where they had a right to be both under our domestic law and under the law of nations.

"Defense Measure"

"This resolution is a defense measure, not a war measure. The stronger we are, the less chance there will be for a successful attack being made against us. We will increase our strength by protecting our shipping from attack on the high seas and by delivering defense material to those countries now fighting aggression.

"When America's earnest endeavors to contribute to general peace among nations have been rejected by the aggressor nations, when a world-wide campaign to overthrow international law, to subjugate unoffending and peaceful nations, and to enthrone the sword as the ruler of a 'new order,' the United States, with its great traditions and its historic devotion to the principles of freedom and constitutional government, should reassert and resume our rights as a sovereign Nation.

"We should no longer submit to the dictates of Hitler and the Axis powers refusing our ships their undeniable rights under international law. We should no longer be deterred from the exercise of these rights by the coarse threats that our ships will be sunk.

Ships Being Sunk

"They are already being sunk. They are being sunk beyond combat zones. They are being sunk by no right of law. They are being sunk by the brutal and murderous doctrine of unrestricted submarine warfare. It represents the sublimated tyranny, the sublimated murder, the sublimated doctrine of force and might against law—human, divine, national, and international. As a proud nation, the United States must claim its rights to the seas, its right to use the seas, its right as a free and equal nation among the nations of the earth."

Senator Connally said that the United States hoped when it passed the so-called Neutrality Act of 1939 that it would restrict ships from going to belligerent Nations, if it should set up combat zones into which American ships would not sail, that its ships would not be sunk.

"That hope," he declared, "has proven illusory. Hitler has decreed the death of our citizens and the destruction of our ships wherever his armed vessels may find them.

"Hitler, the ruler of Germany, has proclaimed that any vessel entering an area in the Atlantic established by his order alone, shall be subject to destruction.

Challenge By Hitler

"This pronouncement is the assertion of his claim to mastery of the seas, which belong to all nations, as well as his mastery over the lands and territories of t he Nations in Europe which he has subjugated. The United States cannot and will not submit to such a doctrine, based alone upon the armed military might of Nazi Germany and the ambition of Hitler. The United States cannot admit his dominion of all the seas."

In carefully considered words the Chairman of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, speaking with the full knowledge and backing of the Administration, outlined the basic objectives of American defense as follows:

"The primary concern of the Congress and the people of the United States is the defense of our country and the lives and liberties of our people. The threat to things which the people of the United States hold dear has become increasingly imminent and ominous with each new conquest in Europe and with the subjugation of each added nation.

Defense of America

"The people of the United States have determined in the interest of their own necessary self-defense to give aid to the Nations resisting aggression and which are endeavoring to prevent their conquest by Nazi and Fascist aggressors.

"The people of the United States do not want to see democracy and free Government erased from the face of the earth. They do not want military might to rule the world. They do not want to witness the destruction of liberty and freedom.

"They do not propose to permit the wiping out of constitutions and systems of free government and the installation in their stead of dictatorships and military systems which would challenge our safety.

"As a part of the plan for our own national self-defense, we adopted the policy of extending aid to the Nations resisting aggression. That policy was embraced in the Lend-Lease Act.

National Sacrifices

"The Nation is making tremendous sacrifices to produce materials and supplies we regard as vital to our defense. The purpose of the Lend-Lease Act was to strengthen and secure our own self-defense. It was to make stronger and more secure the interests of the people of the United States.

"The restrictions upon the movement of American shipping imposed by the so-called Neutrality Act of 1939, seriously impede the successful operation of the Lend-Lease Act. Munitions and arms and supplies are of no value to the Nations resisting aggression unless they can be delivered to those directly in need of weapons with which to preserve their liberty and their life. The passage of this resolution will free American shipping, it will greatly stimulate activities under the Lend-Lease Act, and it will materially increase the volume of supplies going to the beleaguered countries of Europe.

Combat Zones

"The closing of certain belligerent ports and the establishment of combat zones operates unevenly on various belligerent powers. We can now send our ships to Japan and to Russia; but we cannot send our ships to England. A superior policy is to use our ships for supplying defense material for Great Britain and her Allies, and in protecting the supply of raw material essential for our own defense needs."

Just before the Senate met, Mrs. Rose M. Chayes, Co-ordinator of Women's Activities in the Fight for Freedom Committee, presented Vice President Wallace with several thousand petitions demanding complete repeal of the Neutrality Act.

She said other thousands of petitions went directly to members of Congress.

Senator Connally made it clear this afternoon that the piece-meal approach to the revision of the Neutrality Act is at an end when he submitted to the Upper House the majority report of his Committee indorsing such amendments as virtually repeal the Act itself and introduced amendments to the House-approved resolution to give effect to this report.

This step was approved by the Foreign Relations Committee by a vote of 13 to 10, and there appears to be little doubt that the Administration, with the support of a minority of Republicans whose initiative, at the behest of Wendell L. Willkie, has prodded the President into decisive action, will have a sufficient margin of votes to win after the isolationists complete their side of the debate.

That, at least, was the assurance which Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Senate Majority Leader, Senator Connally, Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, House Majority Leader, and Vice President Henry A. Wallace gave to Mr. Roosevelt at their regular weekly conference this morning.

Extent of Debate

The Senators informed the President that it was generally believed that opponents of the neutrality revisions would wish to speak for about one hour each.

The President gave his conference a brief preview of the radio address which he will deliver tonight in commemoration of Navy Day—an address which will deal primarily with foreign affairs.

While opponents disclaim any intention of engaging in a filibuster either to delay or defeat the Administration, it is evident that it will constitute the first full-dress debate on the Government's foreign policy since the passage of the Lend-Lease Act.

This is exactly what the Administration will welcome so long as it does not lapse into filibuster and the reason is that the President and his legislative chiefs are desirous of ending definitely the argument that the Government is embarked upon war measures not indorsed by Congress itself.

Clear Cut Test

Administration leaders are prepared to argue that no member of Congress should support the revision of the Neutrality Act if he is opposed to the whole range of the Government's foreign policies and on this basis the Administration expects the vote on the proposed amendments to the law to stand as a test and an indorsement of the President's program of "active defense."

Senator Connally acted today, however, to counter the argument of the isolationists that adoption of the bill would automatically lead to war.

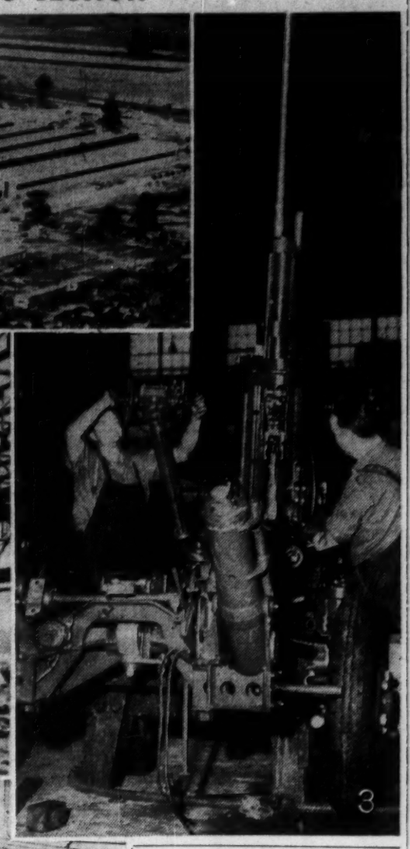
"They are sinking our ships now, and we are not going to war about it," he said. "This bill doesn't necessarily mean that we will go to war at all."

The three Republican Senators who initiated the all-out revision of the Act announced today that they will gladly support the Administration to this effect. These Senators are Warren R. Austin of Vermont, Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, and Chan Gurney of South Dakota.

They said that the Committee's bill "accomplished in substance what we wanted to do."

Senator Bridges expressed the view "that only a skeleton of the Act is now left. We feel the sounder thing would have been to wipe the slate clean and repeal the whole Act, but the Republicans forced action and in substance accomplished what we asked for."

Nation's Defense Machinery Swings Into Action



Courtesy Curtiss Wright, Wide World, Boeing

Nation Gains Power as Plants Turn Out Planes, Tanks, and Guns

(1) New plant of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation at Lockland, Ohio, now beginning to hit its expected peak of 40 engines a day. (2) $47,000,000 bomber plant of the Ford Motor Company at Willow Run, Ypsilanti, Mich., now in the process of tooling-up, shown when it was but a forest of steel a few months ago. (3) Final assembly of a 37 mm anti-aircraft gun at Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass. (4) Part of a $70,000,000 order of light M-3 combat tanks shown coming off the assembly line of the American Car & Foundry plant at Berwick, Pa. (5) Wing panels for Boeing "Flying Fortresses," four-engined bombers, shown in production as they move toward the final assembly line.

America's Tanks and Planes Begin to Roll

Continued from Page 1

ume of engine horsepower produced each month, jumping from 500,000 in September, 1939, to 1,400,000 in August, 1940, to not far under 4,500,000 in August of this year. A monthly output of engines capable of generating 12,500,000 horsepower is expected when the present plant-expansion program, now being undertaken by both the regular manufacturers of plane engines and the newcomers from the automobile industry, is completed is less than a year and a half from today.

Aviation experts believe that approximately 4,500 plane engines a month are being turned out and that peak production will see at least 10,000 monthly.

First on the country's aviation program with a priority rating of A-1-A on all material and equipment are the heavy, four-engine bombers being produced by Boeing and Consolidated and known as the B-17 on the "Flying Fortresses" and the B-24, respectively.

Having refused for more than a year and one-half to become excited about the potentialities of these immense bomb carriers, the British now are asking for all that can be turned out. The delay has had serious consequences, however, since it postponed the day of their mass production.

Rising Production

In fact, it is now possible to disclose that production of Flying Fortresses was disrupted so seriously that during three months of the late spring and early summer of this year not one of these mammoth bombers was turned out by the Boeing plant. One month's trouble was due to a shortage of raw materials, including aluminum, while a change-over in design and tools accounted for the lack of production during the other two months.

The present schedule calls for 50 B-17s and 50 B-24s a month by January first of next year. By the middle of next year, another 50 of each type are expected to be emerging monthly from the assembly plants at Fort Worth, Texas, and Tulsa, Okla., now under construction, while the new $50,000,000 Ford plant at Ypsilanti, Mich., not only will produce 10 B-24s a month but also will supply the subassemblies to be put together at Fort Worth and Tulsa.

The final 200 heavy bombers which are expected to give the country a 500-a-month production by the middle of 1943 will come from the three-way pool formed last spring by the Boeing, Douglas and Vega companies. By this agreement the latter two concerns will manufacture Flying Fortresses.

While the present plan is expected to have produced between 4,000 and 5,000 four-engine bombers by July, 1943, OPM officials already are considering expanding the program to a point where it may be possible to turn out 25,000 of these formidable craft within a feasible period of time.

A similar program for the production of medium, two-engine bombers, principally Martin B-26s and North American B-25s is under development and is expected to produce 450-500 of these each month by mid-1943. In addition to home-plant production, these planes will be turned out at assembly plants at Kansas City, Mo., and Omaha, Neb., with General Motors supplying the subassemblies for the Kansas City plant and Chrysler, Hudson and Goodyear Tire & Rubber doing the same for Omaha.

Data on the current future production of light, medium, and heavy tanks is far sparser than on airplanes, defense officials going so far as to refuse to disclose the number of tanks contemplated in the current program. British militarists have said, however, that 30,000 American tanks eventually may be needed for victory.

The Christian Science Monitor has learned from sources of the utmost reliability that this country is producing approximately 200 medium or 28-ton tanks a month and 300 light or 13½-ton tanks a month. Only one heavy or 60-ton tank has been produced so far. It is undergoing rigid army tests.

These same sources not only insist that American tank production is higher now than that in Britain, but that the American light tank, far from deserving the frequent sneers directed at it as too light, has so impressed the Russian observers in this country that they are anxious to buy all that are available; the same holds true for the medium.

Army tests are reported to have proved that the 60-tonner is equal in speed and maneuverability to the medium, and that it is a more devastating piece of equipment than any heretofore reported on by American military observers in Europe.

The extent to which American civilian industry is participating in tank production is shown from the fact that the light tank is being produced at two plants of the American Car & Foundry Company, while the mediums are being turned out by Chrysler, Baldwin Locomotive, American Locomotive, Pullman Standard and Pressed Steel. The Lima Locomotive Company soon will joint them. The heavy tanks are coming from the Eddystone, Pa., plant of Baldwin Locomotive.

2,000 Light Tanks

In August, it was announced that the 1,000th light tank had been produced, indicating that close to 2,000 have now been manufactured. On the other hand, it is known that considerably fewer mediums have come from the assembly line, with some estimates putting the number around 500. However, the War Department expects at least 1,000 will be turned out by the end of this year.

Predictions as to future production, many of them dependent upon a number of highly variable factors such as raw materials, finished steel, an adequate number of machine tools and skilled workmen, run as high as 50 a day with some circles believing that this could be pushed still higher.

All that is actually known, however, is that present production must be stepped up quickly and noticeably, if the United States is to give Britain and Russia the aid required to stop the Nazi advance.

$18,000,000 Planes Set as 10-Day Task

By the Associated Press

San Diego, Calif., Oct. 27

Maj. R. H. Fleet, President of Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, said that by mid-1942 his firm would deliver as many bombers in 10 days as it turned out in the entire first decade of the company's history.

During the first 10 years of Consolidated's operation, the company delivered in excess of $18,000,000 worth of aircraft.

"Right now we are delivering each month approximately the same dollar value in airplanes as we did in the first 10 years of our existence," Major Fleet said.

"This production will be expanded to the point where by mid-1942 we will be delivering the same dollar value in planes in a 10-day working period as we turned out in the entire first decade of our history."

The company has a $750,000,000 backlog of orders.

Here's How Fleet Looks on Navy Day

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 27

How the fleet looks statistically on Navy Day:

	Built	Building	Totals
Battleships	17	15	32
Plane Carriers	7	11	18
Cruisers	37	54	91
Destroyers	172	192	364
Submarines	113	73	186
Total	346	345	691

In addition to these major vessels, there are hundreds of smaller craft—torpedo boats, minelayers, etc.—in the fleet or under construction.

City Officials Of U. S. Alert To Priorities

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 27—If the local government technicians who attended the American Municipal Association convention here last week, on returning to their desks in city halls throughout the Nation today, found any "business as usual signs" still hanging, very likely they promptly pulled them down. For if the convention accomplished any one vital thing, it was agreed, it convinced these government specialists and officials that the defense emergency is their emergency, just as much as it is that of the national government, and of the individual.

The place and the responsibility and the opportunity of municipal government in the national crisis was underlined by speakers throughout the program. Probably one of the most moving and convincing messages came from Donald M. Nelson, Executive Director of the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, who spoke at the concluding luncheon Oct. 25.

"The national defense job we have taken on is so enormous," he said, "that it is going to change the pace and the scope of everyone in America."

And if it is true, he declared, that no individual can expect to live a normal life under these conditions, it is certainly true that no city government can hope to lead a normal life, either.

Important Instrument

"The problems which this defense program puts upon the shoulders of a city government," he insisted, "are direct and inescapable. The city government is one of the instruments through which our national will must be made effective. It is an extremely important part of our defense set-up even though the mayor and councilmen may have nothing to do with the production of munitions."

Mr. Nelson told an interesting story to direct the light of reality on the problem of shortages of critical materials. A builder, he said, had complained to him about restrictions on home building, pointing out that the average small house required only about 144 pounds of copper. The builder added that if there were no restrictions there would be about 600,000 such homes built during the coming year.

"Play with those figures for a moment," said Mr. Nelson. "If you put 144 pounds of copper into each of 600,000 houses you have used more than 43,000 tons of copper. Now consider that in October the Nation's total available supply of new copper came to just a little over 138,000 tons . . . and the military demand for copper in this same month was 144,000 tons."

Unjust Exception

If the pinch is so great that even the ordinary citizen's prospects of getting a new house are affected, he pointed out, it would be unjust to let government bodies go ahead and build without restraint. Hence the record order that these local governments must meet the same restrictions, must show that any proposed use of critical materials is justified by an essential need which cannot be safely put off.

"These are not minor inconveniences that we have been talking about," Mr. Nelson declared. "They are major hardships. They are obviously going to mean that many factories, many businessmen, and many workers can no longer produce the things they have been producing. That is going to bring extremely difficult problems to many cities. I cannot pretend that the period of adjustment which is now beginning is going to be an easy one to get through. Yet it would be equally wrong to pretend that the problem is insoluable, or to say that we are just naturally doomed to have a depression which we cannot remedy grow up inside of our tremendous defense effort."

There was evidence that the delegates appreciated the scope of the job before them, as administrators of local government.

"This certainly means," said one, after Mr. Nelson's talk "that there can be no 'business as usual,' doesn't it?"

Farmer Gets Only 51 P. C. Of Food Costs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Agriculture Department offered figures today to show that there is a good-sized spread between what the housewife pays for most food items at the grocery store and what the farmer gets for the raw materials.

On the basis of prices prevailing in September, farmers were said to have received only 51 per cent of the consumer's bill for 58 principal food items. Processors, distributors and transportation agencies were said to have received 49 per cent.

The farmer's share was largest for meat items. Of the average retail price of 26.9 cents a pound for pork products, the producer got 21.1 cents, or 78 per cent, the Department said.

The Department said the farmer received 69 per cent of what retailers charged for lamb products, 50 per cent of the price for poultry, and 50 per cent for dairy products, including milk, butter, cheese and evaporated milk. Of the average price of 46.9 cents a dozen consumers paid for eggs, farmers were said to have gotten an average of 30.3 cents, or 65 per cent.

The farmer's share of most items was said to have been less than half. That share for some important products was reported as follows: white flour 48 per cent, white bread 18, corn meal 43, corn flakes 23, crackers 11, potatoes 50, peanut butter 41, apples 38, oranges 32, navy beans 52, macaroni 19, and rice 33.

The Department said that the part going to farmers was larger than a year ago, when the farm value of the 58 major foods was 42 per cent of the cost to consumers. It explained that advances in farm product prices had been sharper during the past 12 months than had retail prices.

Officials said it was quite probable that the advance in retail prices would catch up with the rise in the farm prices, with the spread between what the consumer pays and the farmer gets widening again.

Landon Says Laws Can't Avert Wars

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Alf M. Landon, 1936 presidential candidate, said that he considers the Neutrality Act as much of a mistake now as when it was passed and that "legislation will not keep us out of war when a President is determined to risk it."

Replying to a query from the Herald-Tribune as to his stand on the Act, Mr. Landon also declared: "I think the Neutrality Act, expressive of Mr. Roosevelt's extreme isolationist and pacificist position at that time, must bear its share of the blame for Munich and the encouragement of Hitler's aggression."

Croatia Sets Penalties In Non-Aryan Marriages

ZAGREB, Croatia, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Croat Government Gazette published a decree today making marriage with non-Aryan partner an offense punishable by six months' imprisonment and loss of civil rights.

Public officials are threatened also with removal from office.

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Wish to lease space in department store or other store of suitable type. Operator has valuable record in merchandizing costs, suits, dresses and furs in popular and medium ranges. Will personally manage dept.
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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

China's Boon—Co-operatives Can Be Set Up for $100 Each

By Laura B. Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What $100 will do to aid courageous China.

$100 will cover all expenses of a college student for one year.

$100 will establish a soap, food or chemical co-operative.

$100 will provide food for 10 college students for one year.

Thus does United China Relief in Boston succinctly and interestingly come right down to cases in its appeal for additional funds.

On Wednesday of this week they are giving a luncheon at the Boston City Club in honor of the Rt. Rev. Ronald Owen Hall, Lord Bishop of Hong Kong. The Rt. Rev. William A. Lawrence, Episcopal Bishop Emeritus of Massachusetts, will introduce Bishop Hall, who will talk about current conditions in China.

The work of this local organization, whose Women's Division Chairman is Mrs. Arthur W. Hartt, is being carried on in thriving fashion at the rooms at 65 Chestnut Street, and anyone who calls there for further information can expect an enthusiastic recounting of achievements and hopes from any of the several women in constant attendance. Mostly these are American women—residents of Boston—who have traveled extensively in China or lived there and have thus come to have an affection for and interest in the Chinese people in their present struggle.

Mrs. Hartt's Visit in 1905

Mrs. Hartt, for instance, first traveled in China in 1905; Mrs. Richard B. Hobart, Vice-Chairman of the Women's Division, has also made visits there, and Mrs. Frederick B. Fisher, who is a member of the Executive Committee, went to China in 1906 and lived there for some years. Mrs. Marion Exter, who is frequently in attendance, is the daughter of Dr. George A. Fitch, recently appointed co-ordinator between the Chinese Government and the co-operatives.

The tale of what the industrial co-operatives are doing for war-torn China is an amazing one, and it has taken strong hold on the imaginations and pocketbooks of Bostonians. It is hoped by the Boston Branch that continuous and increasing aid will be forthcoming from the people of Boston—the City whose sea-captains were once as familiar with Shanghai's Bund as they were with Tremont Street.

Until the Japanese invasion, industry in China was—as in most other parts of the world—centered in large factories in large cities. With such a vast area as China has, and with such poor facilities for getting about in it—few good roads, difficult mountains, unnavigable rivers—only the smallest fraction of the people ever benefited by what factory production there was and the resulting standard of living in the country was low.

What Even $1 Will Do

Now that the factories in Shanghai and the seaboard cities have been destroyed, industry has traveled, sometimes on the backs of coolies, into the hinterlands. And here is where the co-operatives come in. A group bands together to operate a blanket co-operative, for instance. They know their market is sure—the Army never gets too many blankets—and their raw-material supply is right at hand in the sheep that graze just beyind the walls of the village. The Government lends them some money with which to get started, each worker, each craftsman, then owns a share in the business, and the profits are divided accordingly. There is little overhead, and—most important result of all—the industry and the wealth it has established are brought directly into the little outlying village that needs both.

Seldom is there a call for relief wherein—to paraphrase Mr. Churchill—so little will do so much, say members of the Boston Branch. For instance, $1 will provide the basic necessities of life for a refugee for 20 days; $7 will establish one man in an Industrial Co-operative and enable him to support his family, and $20 will support and train an orphan for one year.

At the headquarters on Chestnut Street, attractive jewelry from China is on sale, the proceeds, of course, going to China relief. This jewelry was sent by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek to the alumnae of her own class at Wellesley, to be disposed of in this way.

By a Staff Photographer

Sources of Funds for China Relief

Mrs. Arthur W. Hartt (right), Chairman of the Women's Division, United China Relief, Inc., examines pieces from the collection of Chinese jewelry on sale at Relief headquarters in Chestnut Street, Boston, with Miss Emma Chen Fong of Boston.

Newton Women's Clubs Meet

The Newton Federation of Women's Clubs held its autumn meeting today in the Second Church in Newton. The hostess club was the West Newton Women's Educational Club, and the President of that club, Mrs. Gordon S. Heath, opened the morning session. Dr. Frank Grebe, Assistant Minister of Second Church, pronounced the invocation.

The morning session consisted of round-table discussions on the American home, art, conservation, co-operation with war veterans, international relations, public health, education, civics, and other subjects. Each round table had a guest who spoke on the particular subject in question. The guest speakers included Miss Dorothy Hewitt, Executive Director of the Boston Center for Adult Education, for the education round table; Miss Mary E. Cooper from the production department of the Red Cross, and Mrs. David A. Westcott, President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

After luncheon the business session convened at two o'clock. Assistant Chief Henry T. Seaver of the Newton Fire Department spoke on the work of the department, its personnel, and some of the problems of fire-control as related to national defense.

N. E. Farm Group's 'Rumtique' Sale

Greater Boston members of the New England Farm and Garden Association will be assisted by the Post Road Unit at the Association's annual Rumtique Sale on Wednesday at Horticultural Hall. The term "rumtique" refers to articles better than rumage, and antiques.

Co-chairmen for the sale are Mrs. Burton E. Hamilton and Mrs. Charles F. Rowley, who will be assisted with the management of the project by Mrs. Irving C. Wright and Mrs. John H. Cunningham, Jr.

The doors will open at 11 a. m. on a varied array of treasures old and new, ranging from fragile china to articles of furniture which will be appraised tomorrow by Mrs. Hubert L. Carter, President of the Association. As the news of these bargains reaches more people every year, the sale, which, helps maintain the Association's philanthropic shop on Newbury Street, becomes more crowded with shoppers.

The members from the Post Road Unit, who will be on call to serve at the busiest booths are Mrs. Jasper A. Lane, Mrs. Wallace D. Riddell, Mrs. Eliot B. Shepard, Mrs. J. M. Densmore, Mrs. Ronald Crafts, Mrs A. M. Beckwith, Mrs. Henry L. Ames, and Mrs. G. Harry Adalian. Other general helpers will be Mrs. George Loring Tobey, Mrs. Ralph Waite, Miss Mary Eustis, Mrs. Charles King and Mrs. Winthrop H. Carter.

Boston School Additions For Defense Urged

Application for two WPA defense projects totaling $270,000, one an addition to the Boston Trade School, and the other to provide school accommodations for children of defense workers living in South Boston, are being filed with the Work Projects Administration, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced recently.

The proposed annex to the Boston Trade School is to be located in the rear of the present structure, which is on Parker Street in Roxbury. It will house airplane and automobile mechanical classes, and will release space in the main building for expansion of the machine shop, which is now training Navy Yard apprentices and other workers for defense industry.

The addition will provide accommodation for between 300 and 400 more students. There are about 2,000 enrolled on three 8-hour shifts now.

School accommodations for children of defense workers living in the Old Colony housing project in South Boston would be provided by a $90,000 annex to the Michael J. Perkins school on East Ninth and Vale Streets, according to the Mayor's plan.

This annex would house between 200 and 250 children.

The school facilities of South Boston were taxed several years when the Old Harbor Village Federal housing project, built on vacant land, was opened to tenants. School facilities were provided at that time by rearrangement of school districts.

A third housing project in South Boston has been started and is expected to place further burden on the school facilities of the John A. Andrew district in which the Perkins school is located.

Sports Zeal Urged in Study

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27 (AP)—Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, President of Dartmouth, says the nation has "urgent need" of the qualities bred by intercollegiate sport and that it would be advantageous to spread the zeal shown on the football field into the class room.

Defending intercollegiate sports with a declaration that he had never found the college athlete "less capable mentally or less sensitive morally" than his non-athletic fellows, Dr. Hopkins wrote:

"The nation today has urgent need of the qualities of stamina, courage, group co-operation and indefatigable industry which are bred on the practice fields and in the athletic contests of our American college. . . .

"If the American college is to make its strength and its leadership effective in these troubled times, it would do well to infuse its academic life with something akin to the zeal which, in its extra-curriculum life, characterizes college sports."

By a Staff Photographer

Collegiate Tars Compete for Schell Trophy at M. I. T. Regatta

White sails glistened in the sun on the Charles River Basin yesterday as crews from 22 colleges—from Durham, N. H., to Ann Arbor, Mich, and points between—competed for the Erwin H. Schell Trophy in a dinghy regatta staged by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Nautical Association. The trophy was won by four stalwart skippers from the Dartmouth Corinthian Yacht Club.

Maine State Audit Reflects Efficiency Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 27—A document of special interest to taxpayers interested in State government in Maine is the report of the Department of Audit for the fiscal year released recently and containing a concise résumé of the administration, from an auditing point of view of each major department of the government. It appears to be an especially detailed report and reference at the outset is made to the statement of Gov. Sumner Sewall, in his inaugural, that it is the State Auditor's duty to "audit and report the accuracy, legality and propriety of administrative expenditures."

"Only one actual defalcation in any State department has shown itself during the year and that was of a relatively small amount; while in another department shortages totaling several hundred dollars have so far been neither explained nor made good," the report states by way of summary. "It cannot be even estimated how much trouble of this kind was avoided because the Department of Audit as considered to be actively 'on the job,'" the report states.

Economy Level Raised

"With, as a whole, the hearty co-operation of the departments, it has been possible to reduce very materially excessive, illegal and unnecessary expenditures of one kind or another; in which there is much yet to be accomplished. Working in co-operation with the Controller's office, material improvement has already been made and even more is now in the process in the clarity, accuracy, and safety of the accounting system in both the Controller's office and virtually every institution and department of the State's government," the report states.

Some praise, as, for instance, that awarded the State Health and Welfare Department where Commissioner Earnest is credited with having made very material progress in gradually putting affairs of his department onto an efficient basis, is tempered with criticisms, revelation of weaknesses, and proposals for improvements.

Most extensively criticized is the State Liquor Commission where the report noted "many evidences of what in our opinion seemed to be inefficient, improper and extravagant handling of affairs." It is gratifying to know that a new commission now is engaged in striving to improve the administrative set-up and functioning of the liquor business and already has issued some orders indicating progress along that line.

Single Liquor Executive

After listing illegal handling of discounts, tax refunds, excessive expense accounts, improper use of State automobiles and unnecessary duplication of personnel, travel expenses and the like among several complaints, the audit report raises the question of a need for a three man commission, asks why the work could not be done more efficiently by a single executive especially fitted by training and experience for the work.

The report states material changes have been made in the important bureau of accounts and controls and that "material changes in methods planned to be inaugurated as of the beginning of the current fiscal year will go a long way toward obtaining real and practical results in accounting for the State of Maine." Chances for improvement in this and in virtually every other department of the State government are enumerated in the carefully prepared report. Complaints included such things as evidence of lax supervision leading even to erroneous assessment and application of certain taxes in reference to the tax assessor. The report plainly indicated there is much to be done to bring the administration of State offices and departments up to the level of efficiency that the Department of Audit apparently seeks.

The Week in Maine

Observatory Gets Telescope Gift

A 9-inch aperture telescope has been given to the Harvard College Observatory by Dr. James R. Jewett, of Cambridge, Professor of Arabic, Emeritus, at Harvard, Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of the Observatory, has announced.

The new telescope will be set up at the Observatory in Cambridge, where it will be primarily for visitors at the "Open Nights," which begin Wednesday, Oct. 29.

The public may apply for free tickets by sending a self-addressed envelope to the Observatory.

Grossman Named OPA Staff Member

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Maxwell B. Grossman, Boston businessman and civic leader, has been appointed by President Roosevelt to the staff of the Office of Price Administration, it was announced here today by Representative Thomas H. Eliot.

Mr. Grossman, President and Treasurer of the Massachusetts Envelope Company and the Massachusetts Drinking Cup Company, will serve as dollar-a-year consultant and adviser on the OPA Committee for Paper and Paper Products. He will work directly under Price Administrator Leon Henderson.

Milk Benefit by Melrose Club

Several members of the Melrose Woman's Club will open their homes Wednesday afternoon for benefit parties to raise money for the Milk Fund from which milk is supplied to needy children in the Melrose Schools and also for the club's contribution to war relief work. There will be bridge and a tea hour.

Mrs. George E. Thompson, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, is General Chairman of the event and members of her committee will be in charge of the serving.

Hostesses in whose homes members and friends will gather for the event are: Mrs. A. Raymond Calpin, 128 Youle Street, with Mrs. Harold B. Cleworth, co-hostess; Mrs. Clarence E. Paddock, 46 Youle Street, with Mrs. L. C. Lunsted, co-hostess; Mrs. William V. Wallburg, 1 Meadowview Road, with Mrs. George F. Wallburg and Mrs. George H. Hill, co-hostesses; Mrs. Thomas H. Seely, 57 Hillcrest Avenue, with Mrs. Earle D. Allen-co-hostess; Mrs. Hobart E. Benson, 45 East Street, with Mrs. Gertrude Ireland, co-hostess; Miss Leslie Beebe, 235 West Foster Street, Mrs. Eugene Lewis and Mrs. Chester L. Pepper, co-hostesses; Mrs. Ernest F. Perkins, 68 Marmion Road, Mrs. Hiram A. Lerner and Mrs. Frederick P. Bowden, Jr., co-hostesses.

Club to Honor Past Presidents

Past presidents will be honored at the meeting of the Quincy Woman's Club, to be held at the clubhouse Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Charles P. Hinemann, the President, will head the receiving line, and Mrs. Forrest I. Neal, Reception Chairman, will have charge of arrangements for the tea.

Bonaro Wilkinson Overstreet, guest speaker, who will discuss "The Art of Gracious Living," will be introduced by Mrs. John L. Mahoney, program chairman. The music, in charge of Mrs. Samuel D. DeForest, will be a group of songs by Mrs. Harold W. Croscup of Weymouth, contralto, accompanied by Mrs. Norman S. Gellatly, a club member.

The art committee, under Mrs. Ronald S. Hughes, will have a display of glassware, leather goods, flower accessories and novelties for sale.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Features in German.
6:15 p. m.—World News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
6:30 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).
7:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program arranged for Latin American Listeners.
9:30 p. m.—News and talks.

WBSO (11.87mc)

4:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese Classical Concert.
5:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Salon Music; "Let's Sing and Swing."
6:00 p. m.—News in English Stocks; "Sport Page"; Royal Harmony Singers.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble; Your Hollywood Reporter; NBC Concert Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News (Spanish); Melody Time; Dance Concert.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10:00 p. m.—President Roosevelt; News (English); Ted Steele's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—5:45 p. m.—The News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—News in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Mozart Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Royal Opera House Orchestra. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m

London—7:45 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.32 meg., 29.3 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.; JZJ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXF, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

London—8:15 p. m.—"Starlight." Variety. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English period. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—The Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Concert of the First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.

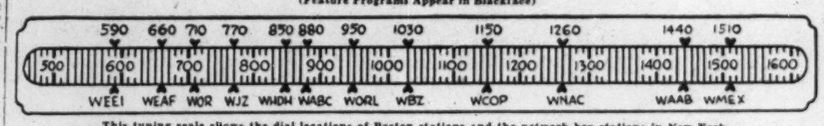
Lima, Peru—10:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music and Song. OAX4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXF, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	The Music Box	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	News Commentator	Sports and Music
3:15	Mayor La Guardia,	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:30	News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Your Army	Sports and Music
3:45	"Home Planning"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Defense Talk	Sports and Music
4:00	Navy Day Program.	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Navy Day Program	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Navy Day Program.	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Navy Day Program	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Del Castillo, organ.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Johnson Family"; drama	John Kiley, organist
4:45	Around the Hub.	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	"A to Z in Novelty"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	"Superman"	"We, the Abbotts"	Armstrong	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	Five Star News
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Political Talk	"Alpineers"; dance orch.
6:30	Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; programs	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political Talk
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor.	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Political Talk	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Menken in "Second Husband"	George Burns, Gracie Allen; vocalist; orch	Glen Gray's Orchestra; Musical Program	"Confidentially Yours"; "Inside of Sports"	"Salute" program; "FM Reporter"
8:00	"Are You a Missing Heir"; drama	Treasury Hour: Variety Show; guests; orchestra; Graham McNamee, master of ceremonies	Ray Block's Orchestra; vocalists; chorus	Political Talk	WMEX Drama Shop: "Essays in Drama"
8:30	"Arkansas Traveler"; Bob Burns		Horace Heidt's Orchestra	J. Crowley's Press Conf. "Ned Jordan, Secret Agent"; drama	Political Talk
8:45			Horace Heidt's Orchestra		366th Infantry Program
9:00	"We, the People"; interviews; music	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia Sanderson's Quiz	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15		Famous Jury Trials		Colonial News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to the Nation: talks; drama	NBC Symphony Orchestra, Efrem Kurtz, cond.	Fibber McGee and Molly; guests	Sen. Styles Bridges	Variety Hour
9:45				Political Talk	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	NBC Symphony Orchestra, Efrem Kurtz, cond.	Bob Hope; J. Colonna; soloists; orchestra	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs			Civilian Defense Prgrm.	George Harris's Orch.
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.; soloist; comedian	"Mystery Hall," David Cheskin's Orchestra	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Raymond Scott's Orch.			Alvino Ray's Orch
11:00	Weather; Master Works of Music	News; music	News Service	Parade of the News	Glen Miller's Orchestra
11:15		Weather; "Music You Want"; recordings	Local news; weather	Parade of the News	Charlie Barnett's Orch
11:30	Music: network dance music	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	BBC News; Anne Dupont's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45			Ruby Newman's Orch		"Day's End"

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News Reporter	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Reveille Roundup	George and Dixie, songs	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	Musical Clock	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast; music	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"; talks	"Post Exchange"
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"	Toast; music; talk	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Farm and Home News
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	News; recordings	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	American School of the Air"	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	"The Virginians"	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pick-Up"; orchestra
9:45		Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	
10:00	Hymn Recital	Clark Dennis, Tenor	"Bess Johnson"	"N. E. Cupboard"	Studio talk
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	News; "Hum and Strum"	"Bachelor's Children"	Political Talk	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"	Richard Liebert, Organ	"Help Mate"; sketch	Col. Frank Knox	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Food Fair	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Road of Life"	Col. Frank Knox	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	"Home Forum"; talk	"Mary Marlin"	News Commentator	Singing Strings
11:15	"Man I Married"	Music; talks; music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter-Quest"
11:30	Bright Horizons, sk.	Stories; talks; news	"The Goldbergs"	"Melody Strings"	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Singing Cowboy	"David Harum"; sketch	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Musicale	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	Bit Sister; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	Musical Roundup"	Dept. of Agriculture	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home Hour; news; farm com-	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	Monitor Views the News
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	ment; music	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	Musical Mailbox
1:15	Serial drama	Agricultural news	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl	Musical Mailbox
1:30	"Right to Happiness"	Tony Wons	Marjorie Mills: household talk	"Front Page Farrell"	Organ recital
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; weather		"I'll Find My Way"	"The Playgoer"
2:00	Serial drama	Songs; U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster News	Al Perry's Surf Riders
2:15	Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"The Mystery Man"	Sports Comments	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Dance Concert	"Valiant Lady"	"School of the Air"	Sterling Young's Orch
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Dance Concert	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sports Comments	Five Star News
3:00	"About Us"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Richard Eaton, News	Sports and music
3:15	The Music Box	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"University Life"; Forum,	Sports and music
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Auspices Columbia Un.	Sports and music
3:45	Fed. Wom'n's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Charioteers, Male Quar.	Sports and music
4:00	Milestones in Amer-	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	ican Music p.	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Siesta Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	A Boy, Girl, Song	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"The Johnson Family"	John Kiley, organ
4:45	Around the Hub	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	"A to Z in Novelty"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	"Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	Five Star News
6:00	News comments	News; music; weather.	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15	Voice of Broadway	Herb Lewis, Songs	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Alpineers"; dance orch.
6:30	Political Talk	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political Talk
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor.	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Political Talk	Five Star News
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8:00	"Are You a Missing Heir"; drama	Treasury Hour: Variety Show; guests; orchestra; Graham McNamee, master of ceremonies	Ray Block's Orchestra; vocalists; chorus	Political Talk	WMEX Drama Shop: "Essays in Drama"
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10:45	News; Sports	Raymond Scott's Orch.			Alvino Ray's Orch
11:00	Weather; Master Works of Music	News; music	News Service	Parade of the News	Glen Miller's Orchestra
11:15		Weather; "Music You Want"; recordings	Local news; weather	Parade of the News	Charlie Barnett's Orch
11:30	Music: network dance music	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	BBC News; Anne Dupont's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45			Ruby Newman's Orch		"Day's End"

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Oct. 28
12:45 p. m. WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.38mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Building.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by recording.

Christian Science Program For Tuesday, Oct. 28

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

3:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc (25.4m) and 15.35mc (19.5m), Christian Science program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Introducing ~ Silver Flutes

A true bride's pattern

RARE BEAUTY — sparkling vitality are produced by the Colonial flutes rippling along its edges. This lovely TOWLE pattern is equally appropriate for formal dinners or smart luncheons. See it the next time you are shopping.

PLACE SERVICE
1 each, teaspoon, knife, fork, salad fork, butter spreader, cream soup spoon... $16.75

Fosters-Jewelers
The J. A. Foster Co.—
Dorrance and Middle Streets
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

See GLADDING'S
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Coat Collections For Real Value!

Ice Cream Made in Delectable Flavors

For Hallowe'en try our Orange Sherbet, Nesselrode Pudding and Black Cherry Ice Cream

Have you tried our regular dinners in our air-conditioned dining room?

Blanding's
9 WAYLAND SQUARE
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Cherry and Webb's
"The Coat Store in Providence"

Sumptuous Brown Furs Enhance the Beauty of Distinguished Town Coats
Second Floor $89 Subject to Tax

Two Leading Groups in Organized Labor Unite in Call for Curb on Rising Prices

'Priorities Unemployment' Found Minor in Bay State

Layoffs of workers due to "priorities unemployment" in Massachusetts have so far proved insignificant but are threatened for the future, the Labor Market Report issued by the State Division of Unemployment Compensation, said recently.

In one of the first authentic reviews of men actually losing their jobs because of priorities in this state, the market report found about 100 skilled metal tradesmen had been let go by concerns unable to obtain raw materials.

These workers had been employed by nondefense manufacturers. All of the hundred appeared to have located new employment immediately.

Curtailment of Material

Prospective curtailment of the materials of production in various lines was found by the report to make the major development in the labor situation of recent weeks.

Possibility of lack of material has led many employers to concentrate on maintaining their present staffs rather than on obtaining additional workers.

Demand for skilled workers, however, especially in the metal trades occupations, continues far to outrun the supply.

The report noted that about 1,000 operatives were expected to be displaced within a few months by the silk embargo, and the cut in the use of rubber might let out more than 3,000 by the end of the year. The material whose lack would have most effect on the industries of the state is steel.

The labor market in metropolitan Boston was described as in a "definitely unsettled condition" due to the actual or contemplated shifting of products from non-defense to defense, shortage and slow delivery of materials, and anxiety about future curtailment of materials. The report added:

"Some layoffs have already taken place, with larger numbers expected, not only in such nondefense industries as the manufacture of radios, refrigerators, sewing and washing machines, but also in such defense industries as shipbuilding and many of the metal trades. However, skilled metal and shipbuilding tradesmen are still in demand."

Other points in the Labor Market Report include:

"Some reduction in the peak activity of the textile industry has taken place, due to the inability of employers to induce workers to accept jobs on late shifts. Another factor in this reduction has been the voluntary transfer of textile operatives to higher paying metal trades jobs. Although wage increases are being granted generally throughout the textile industry to meet this problem, there is still a general shortage of mill weavers and loom fixers.

Seasonal Layoffs

"Normal seasonal layoffs in the manufacture of men's shoes have been offset by large additional government contracts, and the demand for skilled shoe workers during the next few months is expected to exceed the supply. The women s shoe industry is not so active, although production is still far ahead of other years. Except for a few occupations such as stitchers and cutters, the shoe industry has an adequate labor supply.

"Apparel manufacturers are faced with a shortage of power stitchers, with approximately 2,000 needed immediately. The low wage scale prevailing in this industry is said to be a major deterrent to a larger supply of such workers.

"Upgrading still remains as the most effective method of developing an adequate labor supply, and as a whole workers are remaining within the State. Competition for workers is becoming more noticeable, although in most areas "gentlemen's agreements" are operating to hold this problem to a minimum."

CambridgeDue To Get Name In Plan E Expose

Cambridge observers today were expecting a sensation at tonight's meeting of the Cambridge School Committee, when Committeeman John F. Carr is scheduled to reveal the name of a member of the Cambridge Committee for Plan E who, he alleges, was involved in a "vote-bartering" deal.

Mr. Carr claims this person offered him a Plan E endorsement in the current political campaign if he would vote for a certain candidate for a high school headmastership.

Mr. Carr wrote down the name of the person he accuses and handed it, in a sealed envelope, to Acting Mayor Francis L. Sennott. The envelope is to be opened at tonight's meeting.

James M. Landis, Chairman of the Cambridge Committee for Plan E, was invited to attend the meeting, but refused in a vitrolic blast at Mr. Carr and the School Committee.

The School Committee would be a "packed jury," Mr. Landis asserted. He quoted Mr. Carr as having said in the press that the Committee was unwilling "to forget for a moment the political deals they were trying to effectuate."

Mr. Landis declared that his own investigation of the matter revealed that Mr. Carr had asked a member of the Plan E Committee how he could get a Plan E endorsement, and that the Committee had considered Mr. Carr's candidacy. Nevertheless no member of the present School Committee, regardless of how he voted on the disputed headmastership, received a Plan E endorsement, Mr. Landis added.

Smith Appointed To Federal Court

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Senate Judiciary Committee approved unanimously today the nomination of Representative J. Joseph Smith (D) of Connecticut, to the United States District Court in Connecticut to fill a vacancy that had existed 30 months.

The Committee agreed to report its action to the Senate today and confirmation of the Representative who has served in the House since 1935 will be taken up in the Senate tomorrow.

Mr. Smith's nomination was approved unanimously by a Judiciary Subcommittee last week. He probably will assume his judicial duties early next month and was expected to leave Washington Saturday.

Brookline Police Station to Expand

Additional facilities for the Brookline Police Department will be provided by reconstruction of the police headquarters building after removal of the Municipal Court next year to the new Court House being erected, Brookline Selectmen said recently.

A plan for reconstruction and enlarging present quarters is now being studied by Thomas J. Moran, Building Commissioner, and Chief James W. Tonra of the Police Department.

A Trying Day for the British Navy

Able Seaman Robert Black (second from left) and George Ashley of the Royal Marines (center) tried on some of the knitted garments which were presented yesterday on board H. M. S. Newcastle in the South Boston Navy Yard by the Boston Branch of Bundles for Britain, Inc., 355 Boylston Street. Miss Katharine S. Warner (left), Miss Anne C. Phillips, and Capt. Edward A. Aylmer, D. S. C., Royal Navy, H. M. S. Newcastle, look on.

A. F. of L. and C. I. O. Unions Against Action on Wage Issue

Protest of rising prices, in which leaders of the rival factions of organized labor joined here yesterday, brought comment in the local labor world today that such a get-together had never happened hereabouts before.

At the request of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, the State Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Boston Central Labor Union of the American Federation of Labor made a hook-up to ask price control legislation.

Congress was urged to prevent unjustified increases in prices and rents. Local and State authorities were asked to make public reports on profiteering.

Proposals of a legislative ceiling on wages were denounced.

Defeat of Hitler

In a second resolution, the united labor forces pledged themselves to the national defense program and called for all steps necessary to bring about the speedy defeat of Hitler.

The session, which was held at the Hotel Bradford, was regarded today by leaders on both sides as very good. Whether any future teamwork between the frequently hostile wings of the labor movement would be attempted was not forecast.

The protest was given more than a local significance by the analysis of objections to a ceiling on wages made by Emil Rieve of New York, one of the National Vice-Presidents of the C. I. O.

Mr. Rieve, who is President of the Textile Workers' Union of the C. I. O. declared that wages have lagged far behind prices.

"Those of us who have been charged with the responsibility of negotiating wage increases know that prices in themselves are a limitation to wages," he added. "Stabilize prices and you stabilize wages, because no responsible labor union demands more than a particular company or industry is able to pay.

Fair Share

"Our negotiations for wage increases have been in the nature of demands for our fair share of the profits made at existing prices, and they have not necessitated increases in prices, except in so far as the manufacturers or middlemen desired to pass them along to the consumer.

"We have no desire to increase the cost of living, for the great masses of working people are also consumers and to dissipate their increased earnings through increased prices at the market would be merely robbing Peter to pay Paul.

"Congress has no consideration before it at this moment more important than the Price-Control Bill."

John J. Kearney, President of the Boston Central Labor Union, spoke as did Joseph A. Salerno, President of the Massachusetts State Council of the C, I. O. Mr. Salerno served as one of the co-chairman, the other being Charles A. Burns, a former President of the Boston Central Labor Union.

John Edelman, a former labor union official now with the Office of Price Administration, said price rises were endangering the American standard of living.

Mayor Leo O'Keefe of Peabody and Mayor Walter J. Griffin of Lawrence also participated.

FBI Opens Probe Into Portland Fire

PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 27 (AP)—Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and Maine's insurance commissioner called a conference for today with officials and workers of the defense-rushed Southworth Machine Co. plant where a $500,000 fire occurred 10 days after discovery of sand and rubble in a fire extinguisher there.

The firm's 350 employees, 60 of them women, were called to resume limited operations in outbuildings. Their task also included an effort to salvage, from ruins of the main plant gutted by flames early yesterday, virtually irreplaceable machine tools used in the manufacture of airplane, airplane motor and ammunition casing parts.

Less than 15 hours after the blaze in the oil-soaked wooden-interior factory, another general alarm fire, attributed by police to three little girls playing with Halloween jack-o-lanterns, destroyed a big wooden apartment-business block, damaged another and drove 14 persons to the street in Portland's densely-populated Munjoy Hill section. The loss was estimated unofficially at $75,000.

State Insurance Commissioner Pearce J. Francis said the "foreign matter" found in the Southworth fire extinguisher by an inspector and turned over to FBI agents "never could get into it except by being thrown into it."

Pair Deny They Abducted Baby

FITCHBURG, Mass., Oct. 27 (AP)—Arraigned on charges of kidnaping an eight-weeks-old baby from his carriage, a Lunenburg couple today pleaded innocent in District Court, and were held in bail of $20,000 each for a formal hearing next Monday.

The pair, Richard Wolsiewicz, and Ruth Warren, faced the court separately and were ordered committed to the County Jail at Worcester, pending hearing, in lieu of bail.

The kidnaped baby, Kenneth McLean, Jr., was found Saturday after a 20-hour search which began when the child's mother returned to the baby carriage she had left in front of a store and found it empty.

Mr. Wolsiewicz and the woman were arrested at their Lunenburg cottage, where the baby was found.

Police Chief Thomas J. Godley said Mr. Wolsiewicz, employed as a carpenter, was a medical school graduate, but had not practiced as a doctor. The police chief said Miss Warren at first insisted the infant was her own.

Excerpts From Hub Sermons

Excerpts from sermons at Greater Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford at Old South Church:

Jesus' way is a way for free men, but no man deserves to be free, or can be free, unless he will take heed and be on his guard. The price of liberty is thoughtfulness. . .

Up to his (Jesus') time, people had been taught to obey rules without thinking, and expect the lash from man or God if they failed, unless they could somehow ingratiate themselves with the offended authority. Jesus taught people instead that in the deeper aspects of life there are no rules, only principles, as true as the sun, which one must make it his business to understand and then to apply in each situation as it arose. . . .

Rules are for people who cannot or will not think. . . People who will think may feel free of constraint, to use their own intelligence as to the right thing to do in any situation in harmony with the higher reality to which faith leads their reason. Meanwhile, granted their sincerity and a genuine effort they need not worry lest God hate and punish them. . .

The Rev. Dr. Phillips Endecott Osgood at Emmanuel Church:

If you are in love, you express your love; you can't help it! . . . You can express your gratitude by words and acts which, perhaps inadequate, nevertheless convey more than they utter. But for a rainbow, for the pounding surf at the blue sea's edge, for friendship, for liberty, for Christ—how can one express his gratitude? Surely not by anything less than worship! A duty? Rather, a joy!

The Rev. Walton E. Cole, at Second Church (Unitarian):

We must never lose sight of the fact that there is a war behind this war. Two ways of life are in tragic conflict. On the one hand we have the way of totalitarian opposition to the dignity of the freedom-loving individual soul; on the other, we have the courageous affirmation of the worth of each human being.

This ultimate conflict is far more significant than the particular alignment of military powers. Whether mankind loses this spiritual battle will depend upon the degree of courage exhibited by the friends of freedom. . . .

The issue is far deeper than physical courage in battle. It is a matter of inner spiritual strength. Religion at its best has always developed the heroic in man. It offers a vision of ultimate triumph. Religion comes with the gift of power equal to any demand.

The Rev. Dr. William L. Gunter, guest preacher at First Methodist Church, in a service marking its 125th year:

In this world of unrest and peril, I am convinced that the only hope for humanity is to literally exemplify in human conduct the teachings of Jesus Christ. The New Testament and especially the Sermon on the Mount contain wisdom which, if applied to the ills of society, would solve them. . . . The Golden Rule has enough spiritual dynamite in it to change the universe.

Modern Prints On Exhibit At Art Museum

Twentieth century prints are now on special exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and will remain on view through December. Emphasizing the graphic arts of the United States and Great Britain, they include etchings by Martin Lewis, lithographs by Gerald Spencer-Pryse and Kerr Eby and Muirhead Bone; works by Adolph Dehn, Rockwell Kent, Frank W. Benson, George Bellows and John Taylor Arms.

The Museum School has begun sketch classes open to the public on Saturday mornings from 9 to 11 o'clock. Models are employed, and criticism is available from members of the faculty. Any one, not enrolled as a student, may participate by the purchase of a ticket, which will be good for 15 classes, not necessarily consecutive. Inquiries should be made at the Museum School office.

Quartermaster Regiment Provides Wheels for the 26th

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANESS, N. C., Oct. 27—The Quartermaster Regiment, with its apparently never-ending lines of trucks and other motor vehicles, is a new regiment to the 26th Infantry (Yankee) Division, new, that is, since the Division has been in the throes of becoming motorized.

Before going any further let there be a few words of explanation regarding the two words mechanized and motorized. They have decidedly different meanings in army language.

A mechanized outfit, as the term is used in the army, is one which moves entirely in motorized vehicles and fights in them. Such an organization would be a mechanized regiment of cavalry, equipped with armored cars throughout. Such an outfit, too, would be an anti-tank battalion equipped with fast, armored cars from which their fire would be employed without dismounting the guns for re-laying on the ground.

A motorized division regiment, separate battalion or other permanent body of troops is one which is equipped to transport itself from place to place in motor vehicles, trucks, weapon carriers, prime movers and the like, but which fights on the ground, after leaving its vehicles in the rear of the battle line.

Such a division is the Yankee Division.

The 101st Quartermaster Regiment, in this division, as in all like divisions, has much to do with the work of keeping the division mobile. Its men are specialists in their lines of work and without them the division would be bogged down as it was in the days before it was motorized.

There are eight companies in the regiment and each has its special function.

In the Headquarters Company there are four groups: 1, the company administration, the various sergeants and clerks common to all companies; 2, the staff of the division quartermaster's office, the function of which is to supervise the distribution of rations, gas and oil, ice and ammunition; 3, the staff of regimental headquarters; and 4, the gas and oil platoon.

Service Company is the labor pool. It furnishes men for the handling of gas and oil, rations, ice and such other work as circumstances may dictate. This company has one platoon only, but it is divided into two sections. Perhaps the responsibility of paramount importance resting with Service Company is food distribution.

The first battalion of the regiment, consisting of Companies A and B, is a truck battalion. Its enlisted men are truck drivers. At the present time Company B helps to transport the 104th Combat Team to and from the "battle zones." Company A performs the same service for the 181st Combat Team. The word "helps" is used advisedly because these companies augment the transportation facilities of the units in question, since it would be impossible for a truck company, like these in question, to transport more than a part of or certain percentage of a combat team, numbering as it does, some 3,500 officers and men.

The second battalion, consisting of Companies C and D, is organized exactly as is the first battalion. C Company assists in the transportation of the 182d Combat Team while D Company assists with the 101st Combat Team in addition to furnishing trucks for the distribution of rations.

The third battalion comprises E and F Companies, Company E, which has established and operates a motor repair shop in the QM's truck park, is equipped to perform repairs, such as the replacement of parts and units. Thus, if a faulty engine had to be replaced, E Company would obtain a serviceable engine and send the faulty one to a salvage unit (not a part of the 26th Infantry Division); also minor welding jobs to be done in connection with non-disabling accidents are performed. A truck that is a total loss is not handled by E Company but is sent to a salvage unit.

Seven Bay State YD Soldiers Cited for 'Aggressive Action'

YD Men Cited—Seven soldiers of the 101st Infantry have been awarded a citation for "aggressive action" during recent maneuvers in North Carolina, it has been announced by headquarters of the 26th Division. Those honored were: Sergt. Edward Hayes, Norwood; Privates Agidio A. Piantoni, John Allegra, Robert L. Holmgren, Edward Zabloski, Norman F. Bullock, Brockton, and Donald Somers of Quincy.

The citation read as follows:

"On the night of Oct. 22-23 Sergt. Edward Hayes, Company G, 101st Infantry, leading a patrol of six men, crossed the Peedee River by assault boat with the mission of locating enemy engineer reconnaissance parties and or patrols. After determining several enemy locations and considerable information, the patrol surprised and captured a reinforced Red platoon which was guarding the bank of the river.

"This aggressive action enabled the Blue engineers to cross the river and construct a pontoon bridge over which the 26th Division effected a successful crossing of the Peedee River. The initiative and fine quality of leadership displayed reflects an excellent state of training and morale and is highly commended by the Sixth Army Corps Commander.

Karl Truesdell, Jr.,
Major General
United States Army

Massachusetts Defense Committee Praised—Following an 11-state tour, Lewis O. Barrows, former Governor of Maine, now Federally appointed instructor in Industrial Defense, declared that the Massachusetts Civilian Defense plan is being accepted as a pattern along the entire vulnerable Atlantic seaboard. Mr. Barrows, now a resident of Massachusetts, was appointed by Mayor Fiorello La Guardia, National Director of Civilian Defense. In his post, and in cooperation with the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, the former Governor of Maine directed the training of 293 wardens selected by small and large industrial plants throughout the Commonwealth. Since then he has traveled on Federal orders from Rhode Island to Virginia, setting up standardized schools for industrial leaders in each area. On Oct. 30 he will begin a series of advanced classes in the New England area, starting at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and continuing through Nov. 1. He is also scheduled for a three-day class at Brown University, Providence, beginning Nov. 12.

Defense News in Brief

Watertown Arsenal Expands—A new laboratory building costing approximately $250,000 will be erected at the Watertown Arsenal, the Quartermaster Constructing Office has announced.

Claims Filed Against Army—Ranging from $75 to $175, 125 claims for property damage by troops during the Sixth Army Corps war games held north of Fort Devens last August have been filed against the Government. Col. William A. Smith, Post Commander, said the number of claimants was "surprisingly low." During the maneuvers Army repairmen followed the troops and fixed fences and other minor damage.

CCC Boy Cited—A certificate of valor has been awarded to William A. Given, a CCC enrollee, for bravery while rescuing a boy from the icy waters of the Mousam River, Sanford, Mainne. The citation was sent to the youth by Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, First Corps Area Commander, and was signed by J. J. McEntee, Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps. It is the third award of its kind ever to be given in the First Corps Area.

First Corps Area Promotions

United States Army Signal Corps

Col. John C. Mullenix

Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, Commanding General of the First Corps Area of the United States Army, has announced three promotions. Lieut. Col. Mullenix, Assistant Chief of Staff

Col. Ira C. Hill

(G-3) in charge of operations and training, and Lieut. Col. Hill, Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of supply, have been advanced to the rank of Colonel. Lieut. Col. Campbell has been appointed

Lieut. Col. G. B. Campbell

Judge Advocate General for the First Coast Artillery District—the first Judge Advocate General to be assigned to a Coast Artillery District in the United States.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series 97

(Twenty-fifth in a series of 36 articles)

Who Governs 'British Dominions'?

At a current events meeting, the leader of an adult education group had just concluded his remarks on the part played by the British Commonwealth of Nations in the Battle for Democracy when a member asked why it came about that England owned a quarter of the globe and dominated it. His question and the subsequent discussion follow:

Question: We can understand Britain's desire to control the seas with such a scattered empire but why does she have to boss one-fourth of the earth's surface?

Answer: She doesn't boss it. That is a common mistake, no doubt the result of misleading propaganda emanating from totalitarian states. This vast group of peoples are functioning under varying degrees of self-government. In the Dominions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa the inhabitants are as free as you and I. They can act as they choose. If Canada is in the war—and she is solidly—it is because she came in of her own free will. Eire decided to stay out. She was free to do as she pleased, although she also is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations and derives many benefits and protection therefrom.

There was some agitation to get the use of naval bases, because of the toll of shipping taken by U-boats off the Irish coast but the refusal of Eire to yield was sufficient to put an end to the stir.

Eire permits the German Minister and his staff to remain in Dublin. If Eire were ruled from London, Hitler's representatives would not be allowed to stay.

Question: Aren't the Dominions to some extent governed from the center, that is to say from London?

Answer: They are governed from their own capitals. Canada from Ottawa, Australia from Canberra, South Africa from Pretoria and so forth. Even India has a much larger measure of self-government than many people realize.

Question: Don't the British want to hold on to India for the markets there?

Answer: There is no question that the Indian market is important to the Mother Country, a market for machinery and manufactures of various kinds. But that market in time will change. It is changing now. India used to buy textiles from Britain. Now it makes its own. It used to import large quantities of wheat. Now it has put a vast acreage under cultivation, and the tendency is to develop still further. Britain has not permitted her quest for markets to stand in the way of the people's freedom.

India governs herself in virtually all internal affairs. Gradually she is assuming more and more control. If it were not for dissension within her borders her progress would be still more rapid.

It should be remembered that India is an empire in itself. It is about two-thirds the size of the United States and has a population of over 350,000,000. Then again the people speak 225 languages. That adds to the complexity.

Question: If the Dominions are as free as you say what makes them act as a unit?

Answer: Their common interests. They of their own consent act together or separately, as they please. There is no imperial tie binding them, other than the Crown, and that is a mere symbol. The fact that the crown is in London by no means gives London the power to boss the empire.

Question: What fixes the relationship of the Commonwealth of Nations?

Answer: The Statute of Westminster. This statute, adopted in 1931, not only put beyond question the supremacy of the Dominion Parliaments in their own field but also confirmed the fact that Britain and the Dominions were equal in status, and in no way subordinate one to another in their domestic or internal affairs.

Question: Does the statute apply to the fixing of tariffs for the Commonwealth of Nations?

Answer: Tariffs are fixed by the individual states. Indeed the freedom to raise tariffs brought Britain and the Dominions to such a stage that they had to call a conference to "clear the way," for the path of trade was becoming cluttered up with protective duties. The conference was held in Ottawa in 1932. It agreed upon certain quotas and preferences, and while it tended to divert some world trade to trade within the empire, it left the Mother Country not by any means on top. It was suddenly realized that the Dominions had grown up and sought and won a new place in the field of trade and commerce.

Question: Is Britain herself likely to run into competition with the Dominions?

Answer: She is not out of it now. And if the signs are to be read aright the future will see legitimate competition grow in many lines. For instance, Canada is making ships. Before the present war her shipbuilding was negligible. In 1942, if her program is attained, she will equal the British annual output of cargo vessels. She is expanding her shipyard facilities, and more men are being employed in the making of ships there than ever before. Moreover the material imported into Canada represents about 5 per cent of each ship, whereas previously the engines and propellers would have had to be brought from Britain, as well as a variety of fittings.

All of that goes to show how little Britain's possessions mean in the way of "possessing" them.

Question: Has England the right to control the Suez Canal?

Answer: If she did not control it, who else would? All the ships of all nations use it, except when Germany attacks the world. Since England began to rule the waves, the seas have been the world's freest highway. The fact is that during the last century, the world under Great Britain's leadership has enjoyed more order and freedom than at any other epoch in history.

Fold on this line

98 *The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series*

Empire Becomes Commonwealth of Nations

By a staff artist; Wide World

Free association of self-governing democracies, with the crown as the symbol of unity, forms bulwark against Nazi aggression. Lower left: H. M. S. King George V shown on the day the battleship arrived off Annapolis, Md. Upper right: The steamship Queen Elizabeth, the world's largest liner. These two ships constitute high points of fleet which is helping keep piracy off seas.

Cut on this line Cut on this line Cut on this line

The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series 99

Britain Helps Preserve Order With Liberty

By a Staff Artist

The British Commonwealth of Nations, usually called the British Empire, is the most successful attempt men have yet made to organize wide international co-operation among races, nations, and people.

It is the most successful, because it is the largest, most permanent, most orderly such union that history knows, and enables its members to reach the highest prosperity, enjoy the most security and use the least coercion that have ever marked such an organization.

The British Commonwealth is a growing organism, developing as its members require. Its outstanding characteristic is not the lack of defects, for defects unfortunately abound, but a capacity to overcome defects with little violence and a minimum of coercion.

The Commonwealth has been formed in a completely unplanned, fortuitous way, as private individuals and private organizations settled lands, which in time they proclaimed part of the Empire.

In no other vast political system has there been so little central control and regimentation from above. Never before have so many men and women, of such diverse characters, occupying such widely scattered areas, lived so long together with such infrequent wars.

The orderly relations between this empire and its neighbors have come to be the world's chief basis for international peace.

Alexander, Caesar, Napoleon, Hitler all set out to conquer the world. The aim of the British Commonwealth is not to conquer the world but to live at peace with it.

Protects Small States

Great Britain defends and protects many smaller states that are completely outside its Commonwealth. An example is Holland. This state consists of a small area on the mainland of Europe, a few possessions in the Western Hemisphere, and a marvelously rich colonial empire in the seas southeast of India.

At the beginning of last century Napoleon seized Holland's possessions in Asia. Holland was as helpless then before the powerful French aggressor as it is at present before the insatiable Nazi aggressor. In 1811, England took Indonesia from Napoleon. After the long conflict was over, England restored this colony to Holland, its old enemy. In other words, England gave back the richest colonial prize on earth.

Since that date, 1816, Holland's Indonesia has been defenseless before every powerful marauding empire, but Great Britain has protected it, as she protected Australia, South Africa, and other parts of her own Commonwealth. Indonesia was safe because "Britannia ruled the waves." Under that protection it produced wealth, not even remotely approached by other colonies. When the Suez Canal was opened, Holland used it in traffic with its empire, just as freely as Britain did.

From 1800 to 1878 the European powers seized colonial lands at the rate of 83,000 square miles a year; after that date at the rate of 240,000 a year. During that period Holland's priceless pearl attracted the covetousness of the world. But it was safe because Great Britain had made the oceans secure. Even today, although the Mother Country is overrun and temporarily enslaved, Holland's Indonesia is still free and prosperous in seas watched by hard-pressed England.

The Continent

Prior to 1066, Europeans from the mainland invaded England many times and settled there. The present English nation is made up of these invaders' descendants, combined with the indigenous stock. In time, also, English kings invaded the continent, seized large areas of the mainland and claimed them as part of their realm. But in 1558, England was driven out and ever since has remained away, as far as territorial possessions are concerned.

With the single exception of a bare rock at the tip end of Spain, Great Britain does not occupy or claim one foot of continental territory. It has not crowded one European from any part of his continental home. It has neither absorbed—nor submerged—any part of any European nation, except those who voluntarily settled in England. It has claimed no "Lebensraum" on the Continent, has disrupted no European border on behalf of its own nationals or settlers, and has not permanently established British colonies or bases on the mainland since 1704.

European Freedom

For more than two centuries England has worked for the stabilization of the

By a Staff Artist

By a Staff Artist

continent of Europe on the basis of equality and security for all states and nations.

It was the help of England that enabled Holland and other continental nations to save themselves from Spanish tyranny. That was the beginning of modern democracy.

It was the help of England that enabled the small nations of Europe to escape the domination of Napoleon.

The action of Britain's fleet in the battle of Navarino, in 1827, was one of the main factors in the liberation of Greece from Turkey.

One of the chief aids and sources of inspiration for Italy, at the time of its awakening and liberation, was England.

One of the most vital forces in arousing European sympathy for the Bulgarians in their revolutionary struggle against Turkey was the Britisher, William E. Gladstone.

Since the American Revolutionary War, Great Britain has taken a vital part in four European wars. In all these conflicts her side has won. In none has she claimed European territory for herself.

* * *

During the last three centuries humanity has been faced by several very vital issues.

One was religious freedom as opposed to clerical autocracy. Britain was on the side of freedom.

A second was parliamentarism against royal absolutism. Britain's was "the Mother of Parliaments."

A third was free trade versus economic nationalism. Britain long practised free trade.

A fourth was the struggle of workers for minimum social security. Britain was the classic home of Trade Unionism.

A fifth has been freedom of expression in press and meetings, as opposed to state control of thought. The freest press and the freest assemblies of the Old World are in Britain.

A sixth vital issue is respect for all nations as opposed to the arrogant domination of one race. Britain has staked her very existence on the present fight in defense of equality among the nations.

* * *

For a century and a quarter one of the chief bulwarks protecting the Monroe Doctrine has been British policy and the British fleet.

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100 *The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series*

Great Britain Has Kept the Seas Free

By Student of International Affairs

In the spring of 1939, before Nazi Germany plunged the world into war, 32,000 passenger and freight ships were sailing the seven seas. And although the waters were as free as the heavens above from lurking pirates or military restrictions, those vast flocks of boats followed well-defined routes. Mighty forces had drawn on the dancing waves invisible tracks that were almost as rigid as land highways. The tankers and freighters and luxury liners streamed in broad lanes from or past England to New York, Boston, San Francisco and back; also, from England to Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires, from New York through the Caribbean Sea and Panama Canal to Chile; from England past Gibraltar, Suez, Aden, and Singapore to Japan; from England around Africa to India and Australia.

Most of those boats, sailing the seas, used roads laid out by the British fleet and watched by British sailors.

Never had the earth's waters carried so many vessels as during the period from 1900 to 1939. Never had so many men traveled so freely and safely or so much merchandise been transported so cheaply, so swiftly, and so far.

And on those sea routes practically all vessels had equal right of way. Those watery turnpikes, diverging from England, were the world's main streets. Watchmen at Perim, Malta, and Suez kept traffic going for all the captains from all the lands. Only once before in history had such freedom and security even been approached—that was during a part of the history of the Roman Empire. But then the world received equality of rights only after it had been subdued. England kept humanity's highways free for a free world of free men.

These relations were the fruit of a long development. For a full millennium prior to Columbus's discoveries, transportation throughout the world had been hampered by countless restraints. Princes, knights and feudal lords stretched chains across Europe's navigable rivers that they might take toll of traffic.

For a time after Columbus, confusion became still greater, because the area of traffic had increased a thousandfold. Bold men launched boats on all the newly discovered waters to visit the newly found lands. They met and fought with one another on every sea. Buccaneering became a major occupation. States gave it their protection.

In all this, England had her full share. But, with time, came a change. Great Britain moved to a higher mission. Gaining points of vantage that enabled her to become guardian of the waves, she made the oceans free for all.

The ships that sail them give proof of that. Fewer than a fourth bear the British flag. Before the present war many belonged to unprotected nations. The per capita ownership of sea-going vessels was the greatest in some of the countries without naval protection. The nations earning most from sea borne traffic had to depend for safety on other people's navies. A majority of the truck drivers of the oceans carried their freight on roads kept clear by foreigners.

When Nazi Germany thrust the present war upon the world, there were 68,000,000 tons of ships upon the seas. Little Norway alone owned and managed about 5,000,000 tons of it. The Netherlands had 3,000,000; Greece almost 2,000,000; Sweden more than 1,500,000; Denmark well over 1,000,000. Even recently liberated Finland had built up quite a merchant marine. The combined fleets of the unprotected nations were greater than that of Great Britain.

And they carried goods exactly where they pleased. The per capita foreign trade of some unprotected peoples was appreciably greater than that of Great Britain. During 1938, every man, woman and child in little Denmark carried on $266 worth of trade with foreign states, mostly sea borne. Each Hollander did $243 worth of foreign trade. Even the Swiss, with no boats or ports, and compelled to send all their sea borne freight in other people's vessels, did a per capita foreign business worth $228. Next came the Britishers with $219 worth. In other words, the security which the British navy provided on the sea ways benefited many other peoples as much as the British themselves.

What a boon England's good-neighbor naval policy had helped to bring commerce and general prosperity is shown by the enormous growth of international trade during the last 100 years. In 1840 the total commerce of the world was worth about $8,000,000,000; in 1929, $67,000,000,000. And the main advantage did not go to England. Her share of world trade decreased from a third to a seventh of the total. It was the trade of the United States, Germany, Japan, and especially of the small nations whose proportions mounted. New prosperity came to many parts of the world, greatly raising the general standards of living.

Export and import figures show that the 32,000 ships which each year bore over the seas goods worth almost the total national income of the United States, were not deflected in the slightest by the navy that ruled the waves. The ocean lanes all sweep as ribbons, about England, because that island lies amid the main highways of commerce, but traffic flowed unmolested past—except when aggressors set out to enslave the world.

A captain from any land gathered goods wherever he wished, carried them whithersoever he desired, sold them in any land that gave his price. This unprecedented freedom and security enabled trade of every kind, as well as the general well-being, international co-operation, and population growth to increase incomparably faster during the last 100 years than during any similar period in history.

That, Great Britain's might helped bring to the world.

Oil Fields of Caucasus Believed Goal of Nazis

By Maj. William Yale
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The ultimate goal of the German forces in Russia is clearly the Caucasus. There the next great battle of the war presumably will be fought, if the Nazi's strategic operations in north and central European Russia are carried out successfully. The general outline of the Nazi's plan is to isolate the Russian forces in the north in the Leningrad area and those on the Central Front in the region of Moscow, to occupy the Donetz mining and industrial area and, with this as a base, drive southeastward to the isthmus separating the Black and Caspian Seas where the main Russian oil fields are located.

Nazi forces are driving toward these three primary objectives, simultaneously. The first step has been successful. The main Russian forces in the north have been caught in the Leningrad trap. The City is surrounded and besieged. Its communications with troops in Murmansk and Archangel as well as with those in Moscow have been severed. Eventually, the Leningrad forces will be forced to capitulate, if they are unable to break the German encirclement. The Nazis are making every effort to carry out the second step. In the assault upon Moscow, the Germans are attempting to encircle, rather than to capture the Russian capital, and to entrap within the fortress city the Soviet forces in Central Russia.

The Nazis, at the same time, are making tremendous efforts to accomplish the third step. Their southern drive was directed first at Odessa, besieging it, they felt it to be captured by the Rumanians and advanced to the Crimea. There they seized the isthmus connecting the Crimean Peninsula with the mainland. Securely bottling up the Russian forces in the Crimea, the Nazis advanced along the northern shore of the Sea of Azov in the direction of Rostov.

Drive for Kharkov

In order to protect the northern flank of their forces advancing eastward along the northern shores of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, the Germans started a drive to Kharkov in the Donets area and claim to have captured it. This advance also is for the purpose of occupying this rich industrial and mining region, while further isolating the Russian forces at Moscow.

Latest despatches from Berlin report the capture of Stalino, 100 miles west of Rostov. With the Germans in possession of Orel, Kharkov and possibly Rostov, they would be in a position to prepare for the assault of the Caucasus. A stalemate may be reached on the Northern and Central Fronts, but the war is likely to rage with added fury in the territory between the Don and Volga Rivers and the Black and Caspian Seas.

There crucial battles of the war presumably will be fought, if the Germans are successful in closing the ring about Moscow. If the Germans cannot get control of the oil fields of the Caucasus, they will not have a chance to win the war. Nor will they be able to wage a major campaign either in the west or in the Mediterranean. Failure of the Caucasus would be the beginning of Germany's collapse.

The Nazi General Staff is aware of this. It is, therefore, reasonably certain that the Germans believe they have a good chance to take the Caucasus region. The offensive driving power of the Russian armies is broken. Large bodies of Russian forces are isolated, besieged, bottled up. The balance of the Russian forces, though they may be able to put up a stiff resistance and hold the Volga line from Kazan to Astrakhan on the Caspian, may not be able to carry out effective offensives against Nazi forces advancing along the rolling steppes between and south of the mouths of the Don and the Vistula which lead to the northern slopes of the Caucasus Mountains, to the north and south of which lie the rich Russian oil fields.

Should Rostov fall, the Nazis will hold the ports and naval bases of Russia on the Black Sea, with the exception of Novorossisk and Batum.

Black Sea Campaign

With these bases and those in Rumania and Bulgaria, the Germans expect to achieve naval and air supremacy on the Black Sea. Such supremacy would make possible an attack upon Batum by sea and air as well as by land from Rostov and Novorissisk, which would be the immediate German Rostov and Novorossisk, which

Advancing down the western shore of the Caspian towards Baku along a railroad line skirting the eastern flanks of the formidable Caucasus range; driving down the northeastern shore of the Black Sea from Novorossisk along the railroad to Baku; attacking Batum by sea, and bombing the three main cities of the Caucasus, Baku, Tiflis, and Batum, from the air; the Germans would be able to assail Russian and British forces defending the northern slopes of the Caucasus Mountains on both flanks as well as on the center along a line south of Rostov and Astrakhan.

Dark as the picture is, there are other factors which give hope that the Russians and the British will be able to defend the Caucasus region. The British foresaw the possibility of a German advance on the Caucasus and began in good time to prepare. After putting down the unsuccessful uprising in the Iraq and driving the Vichy French out of Syria, Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell was sent to India to organize forces and assemble military supplies and equipment for a defense of the Middle Eastern oil fields.

There followed the Russo-British occupation of Iran, and just the other day Russian and British pressure persuaded Afghanistan to expel all Germans and Italians.

News reports from the Near and Middle East state that General Wavell has for weeks been organizing lines of communication to the Caucasus and the Caspian Sea from Iraq, across Iran, to supply Allied troops defending the Caucasus oil fields.

Britain has been gathering and training large bodies of troops in India, in Syria, and in the Iraq. There are reasons for supposing that considerable air forces and mechanized equipment are either in or on their way to the Caucasus, and that the necessary air bases have been prepared. These British forces and such forces as the Russians have remaining in the Caucasus are fresh, while the attacking German forces have suffered from the hardships of four long months of campaigning in Russia.

Advantages for Defenders

Despite certain advantages the Germans may have in an attack upon the Caucasus, they will meet there well-equipped, well-trained troops eager for battle.

Many geographical factors favor the defenders of the Caucasus. Although there are many passes across the range from Novorossisk to Baku, the altitudes are formidable, peaks ranging from 9,000 feet to over 18,000. Only two railroad lines cross the Caucasus Mountains; one in the west from Armavir to Tuapse on the shores of the Black Sea southeast of Novorossisk; one from Georglievsk to Tiflis.

From Novorossisk through Tuapse a railroad runs to Batum along a narrow coastal plain skirting the western slope of the Caucasus range; from Grosny a railroad running to the shore of the Caspian Sea at Machsch-Kala follows the Caspian shoreline to Baku skirting the eastern slopes of the Caucasus.

With well-trained troops equipped with artillery and anti-aircraft guns and supported by a sufficient force of fighting and bombing planes, the British and Russian forces should be able to hold the mountain fortress and its difficult passes against the Germans.

However, a considerable part of the Russian oil fields lie north of the Caucasus Mountains at Maikop in the west and Grosny in the east. These oil fields are in the northern foothills and, if they are not to fall into the hands of German forces advancing from Rostov and Astrakhan, the Anglo-Russian defense must be made north of the Caucasus range. Such a defense runs the risk of having its flanks turned by attacks in the west from Novorossisk and on Batum from the Black Sea and in the east by an advance along the west shore of the Caspian Sea on Baku.

On the other hand, attacking forces of the Nazis would be constantly menaced by attacks upon their rear from the middle Volga region coming from Kazan and the provisional Soviet capital at Kuibyshev.

If the Germans are able to make this attack upon the Caucasus, it will be a crucial campaign and may prove to be the decisive one. If the Nazis win, the war may go on indefinitely; if they lose, the end of the war may come sooner than is generally expected.

Map showing Eastern front developments: Page 9.

As Formidable as British Character

International

Mighty Circle of Steel Around London

As Britain's gun foundries work at top speed turning out huge railway and anti-aircraft guns, the ring of defensive steel now surrounding the Capital of the British Empire grows more and more impenetrable. This quietly dramatic picture made at dusk shows no less than half a dozen powerful anti-aircraft guns ready to fire upon enemy raiders.

British People Ready For Foe--If and When

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISLE OF WIGHT, Oct. 27—Reiterated declaration by responsible spokesmen that the invasion of Britain is certain whether the Germans win, lose or tie in Russia has invested with new seriousness the military exercises here which enable me to reveal today for the first time the shadow organization that will be back of the Army in the event the Germans secure a foothold here.

This is a civilian noncombatant organization composed of what are termed local defense committees. There's a limit to what can be said about them for military reasons but their purpose in a single sentence is to ensure that if the Nazis land they'll get a minimum of co-operation from civilians while civilians get maximum co-operation from each other.

Such a committee as I have just seen having its inaugural workout with troops in action is scheduled to come into operation only in the event the Germans have temporarily overrun an area. It links up with the central authorities in such a way that if communication with those authorities should break down, the committee itself will be able to function on its own in an endeavor to ensure provision of food to civilians, maintenance of public utilities, supervision of transport, treatment of casualties, and continuance of policing, fire-fighting and other civil defense activities.

In other words, the local defense committee is designed to act as a buffer between invading troops and invaded civilians.

Chairman's Responsibility

The big responsibility is obviously thrown on the chairman of the local Council or whoever ranks as the leading citizen in each hamlet, village or small town. He may well find it up to him to look after his fellows in very trying circumstances with the aid of assistants already designated and conversant with what is required of them. Incidentally, this set-up promises to be an effective "anti-fifth column" safeguard since the people who'll be giving and receiving orders are making a point of becoming known personally to one another if they don't happen to be well acquainted already.

Orderly co-ordinated civilians who resist the temptation to become panicky and who leave the roads clear for soldiers—in short, those carrying out Prime Minister Churchill's instructions to "stay put" and carry on as normally as possible unless Army authorities direct otherwise—will obviously be of great assistance in military plans drawn up to make certain Nazi tenure of any area is only a temporary one. In the exercises I have just been witnessing it was assumed the Germans had landed on this island, which is a sort of miniature Crete opposite Portsmouth, and in this case their tenure certainly was a temporary one, although the capital of the island, Newport, changed hands several times before the troops taking the part of Nazis were thrown out for good.

Hand-to-Hand "Fighting"

Before this occurred there was repeated and lively hand-to-hand fighting in the main square accompanied by loud bangs and a haze of blue smoke—greatly to the satisfaction of small boys but of only passing concern to womenfolk doing their week-end shopping. It is very hard to make the British public take invasion practice more seriously than it does shopping because hundreds of generations of seaguarded islanders have handed down a tradition that the invasion of Britain is too difficult to be seriously attempted.

Military commanders don't take that view, however. Most of them think it will happen and on such a scale that only high efficiency and discipline among the troops will prevent it from being successful.

The Army Britain has built up here since Dunkirk has the keenness of troops who have survived inevitable boredom.

Maneuvering large formations of troops in training for modern mechanized warfare is difficult to do realistically in Britain because of the smallness of the island and a natural desire of the Army to avoid putting tanks through other people's hedges, fences, cultivated fields, private gardens or back parlors. The consequence is a tendency for new and multiplying armored divisions to be deployed in practice differently from the way they'd be employed in earnest.

At a recent exercise I witnessed on the mainland—the biggest ever held in this country—tank commanders were ordered to put their machines over private property from time to time and a special mobile repair squad followed them around giving first aid to fences, railings and hedges. The necessity for avoiding interference with crops and harvest has been another handicap in trying to make the maneuvers like the real thing. Typical of the difficulty in doing this in towns was the incident when two opposing forces of tanks met in a certain main street, fired blank shells at one another and brought about several casualties among shopkeepers' windows.

Valuable Experience Gained

However, the Army has obtained a great deal of valuable experience this year—especially higher officers whose opportunities for maneuvering large formations are limited—and to see an armored division on the move stretching over roads for scores of miles is to realize that the British are rapidly building up a really formidable land weapon to strike with on the defensive or offensive when the time comes.

The military is quite convinced that in company with the Air Force, the Navy and the Home Guard they can deal effectively with any invasion of Britain no matter how high a cost in men and material the Nazis are prepared to pay.

Here on the Isle of Wight which is within a few-minutes flight from the mainland bomber and fighter stations, the attitude of the troops and civilians is symbolized in a scene I saw in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall in Newport when "German" troops burst in to arrest civil authorities assembled as a local defense committee.

Their commander demanded of Lord Mottistone, Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire County and the Isle of Wight that he should guarantee the submission of the civilian population. And the Lord Lieutenant's answer was, "The people of this island, sir, will never give in."

People Grimly Determined

That may sound theatrical in connection with maneuvers. But my conversation with a good many of the people referred to, including elderly folk of both sexes, made it clear that the Lord Lieutenant had "got something there'—something which is spread over the entire nation among millions of well trained and well equipped men in the three services, in the civil defense services, and in the small proportion of the population that doesn't come under either of those headings.

Lord Beaverbrook has just stated unequivocally that the Germans will invade Britain. To which it can be added from first-hand knowledge that military commanders consider this the best thing that could possibly happen from a strategical viewpoint to curtail the war and facilitate a conclusive Allied victory. This is their objective assessment after full consideration of the utmost weight they figure the Nazis would find it practicable to throw in for the purpose from air and sea, and allowing for a prodigal sacrifice of troops and material. It is conceded that the Nazis could probably gain footings but not that they could hold them long enough to conquer the country.

Girls and Grandmas To Watch British Tots

By the Associated Press

Carlisle, England, Oct. 27

Britain intends to call on girls of 16 and grandmothers and great aunts to care for babies and young children while their mothers are at work in war factories, Florence Hornsbrugh, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, told a conference of women's institutes.

Nazis Practice

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Oct. 27 (AP)—Travelers from northern Poland reported today that German forces there are being put through intensive training in rehearsal for invasion of England.

The Germans have gathered great barges powered with obsolete airplane motors all along the coast of the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Danzig, the travelers said, and every day German soldiers practice debarking from these craft, swimming in full equipment and protecting themselves from air and sea attack while on the barges.

Many thousands of soldiers are engaged in such maneuvers, according to this report, which said the drills were acknowledged to be a part of preparations to invade England.

Women Fight 'Foe'

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—A small band of armed British women "invaded" the Guildhall of the town of Kingston in Surrey and took pot shots at "the enemy" from the roof of the building.

They were members of an unofficial women's Home Guard or Kingston taking part in maneuvers under direction of Harry Perry, a musketry instructor Mr. Perry said many women want to enroll so that they "will be useful with a rifle in case of invasion."

"This country needs to be more warlike," he said, "and the women must, too."

Aid to Russia Demanded

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—A crowd of 10,000 at a Labor-sponsored demonstration demanding "all aid for Russia" shouted down Government speakers in London's historic Trafalgar Square yesterday with cries for a "Western Front offensive."

Only Oct. 25 Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander pleaded publicly for confidence in the Government's course, Mr. Eden asserting that the war "is a long term business" which "will not be settled by any sudden, brilliant improvization."

A mixed crowd of Communists, Socialists, representatives of several London Labor Councils and soldiers and sailors on leave jammed Trafalgar Square and heckled speakers supporting the present policy of the Government.

"Take her away," the crowd shouted at Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Parliamentary Secretary for the Ministry of Home Security, a Laborite and a noted leader in social work. Another speaker who objected to the inference that the Government was not doing its best under the circumstances was greeted with shouts of disapproval and cries of "Western Front offensive!"

In Coventry 6,000 women workers called upon the Government "to relieve the pressure upon our brave Soviet allies and thus speed the day of victory."

Six 'Aces' of RAF To Aid U. S. Army

OTTAWA, Oct. 27 (AP)—Six of the top aces of the British Air Force left Canada by plane yesterday for the United States, where they will be attached temporarily to the United States Army Air Corps.

They are:

Wing Commander H. I. Edwards, V. C., D. F. C., day bombers, who won the V. C. for an attack on Bremen.

Wing Commander A. G. Malan, D. S. O., and bar, D. F. C. and bar, fighters, credited with shooting down 35 planes.

Wing Commander R. R. S. Tuck, D. S. O., D. F. C. and two bars, fighters, credited with 29 planes.

Group Capt. Harry Broadhurst, D. S. O., D. F. C., A. F. C., fighters, downed 15 opponents.

Wing Commander J. N. H. Whitworth, D. S. O., D. F. C., A. F. C., night bombers.

Group Capt. C. Boothman, D. F. C., bombers.

"We'll be attached to the United States Army Air Corps for a while," Commander Tuck said. The idea is that we'll more or less swap ideas with them."

With the United States Air Force, Commander Broadhurst said, the pilots will give lectures on operations, tactics and training.

RAF Lists Losses

LONDON, Oct. 27 (BPS)—During September the Royal Air Force delivered 148 bombing attacks compared with 82 delivered by Axis planes, according to figures just released in London.

Despite this difference in offensive operations, the British losses were only slightly greater than those of the Axis—the RAF losing 204 planes while 196 of the Luftwaffe were destroyed.

The RAF offensive over Germany and the occupied territory last month cost only a sixth of the planes lost by the Germans in their assault on Britain in September, 1940. British losses, not including Russian and the Middle East, were 173 aircraft to Germany's 1,089 in the same month of 1940. The RAF lost 90 planes in dawn-to-dusk operations and 83 during night sweeps across the Continent. While hammering at strategic Nazi-occupied positions, the British also destroyed 134 enemy planes, 119 of them during the day and 15 at night.

British planes also sank and damaged 53 Axis ships in the North Sea and the Atlantic and 48 enemy vessels in the Mediterranean, making a daily average of three and a half ships. The four-cannon, 12 machine-gun Hurricanes were employed for the first time against shipping in September and fired or sank 12 vessels.

Punishment Asked For B.E.F. Equippers

CAMBRIDGE, England, Oct. 27 (AP) — Clement Davies, Liberal member of Parliament, demanded yesterday that "Ministers responsible for the inadequate equipment of British forces in France and Belgium be punished."

Quoting from the dispatches of Gen. Viscount Gort, commander of the B. E. F., Mr. Davis declared in an address to the Cambridge Liberal Club that if those responsible had disappeared . . . "the incident might be considered closed.

"But the men responsible still hold high office," he continued.

Canada Promises Labor Full Reward After War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 27—Canada's new program controlling the cost of living—through wage adjustment and price control—promise not to lose sight of the concessions which labor is making to help win the war.

This pledge was given by Norman McLarty, Minister of Labor, in explanation of the new government program. The National War Labor Board, he declared, will maintain a record of "all the rights, the terms, and conditions which labor gives up during the war-time period."

The purpose of this, he said, is that "these concessions which labor makes will be restored in a generous manner when the war is over and victory has been won.

Mr. McLarty said that the purpose of the recently outlined controls is to ensure for workmen "real and not merel ynominal or imaginary wages."

To Keep Pace with Living Costs

The Minister pointed out that in the World War, while wages increased very substantially, they did not rise as rapidly as the cost of living. The new regulations make it mandatory on all industry to give bonuses to workmen based on the actual cost of living increase calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The wage control will not put an end to collective bargaining in Canada, even during the duration of the war, the Minister contended. Only wage rates come within the jurisdiction of the new National War Labor Board. Other questions such as working conditions, hours of work, etc., will continue to be settled by collective bargaining through boards of conciliation. Even wage questions which will be brought before the National War Labor Board and the five regional boards will probably be handled by union representatives on behalf of the employees where the workers are organized in unions.

The National War Labor Board will consist of a chairman and four or five representatives each of employers and employees. This Board will be the apex of the administration of the wage control policy. There will also be the five regional boards, one located in the Maritimes, one in Quebec, one in Ontario, one in British Columbia and the fifth in the Prairie Provinces. A provincial minister of labor will act as chairman of each regional board.

The wages control order stabilizes basic wage rates in almost all Canadian industry on the Nov. 15 level. At the same time all wage earners coming within the scope of the order will receive a cost of living bonus based on the rise in living cost since the beginning of the war. The increase since the war began has been about 13.8 per cent.

Bonus Rate to Be Readjusted

Where firms have been giving a bonus, the amount of this bonus will be readjusted on Nov. 15. After that there will be a review and if necessary a revision of the bonus rate every three months. Firms which have not been paying a bonus must begin to do so after Feb. 15, 1942.

The terms of the new regulation will not be retroactive beyond the date on which the edict comes into effect, but the National War Labor Board will take into account wage increases which have been made by employers in estimating the rate of bonus they will be required to pay.

Firms that have been paying Christmas bonuses to their workmen may continue to do so, but no employer will be allowed to circumvent the regulations by any form of extra payment. There will, however, be no objection to an increase in wages where in the opinion of the Board they have been too low.

Because of the difficulties of administration which it would entail no firm in the construction industry with less than 10 employees and in all other industries with less than 50 workmen will come within the operation of the wage control regulations. They apply to foremen and those under them, but is lies within the power of the National War Supply Board and the regional boards to decide the exact line of demarcation.

The order also does not apply to employees of the Dominion, provincial or municipal governments, and to those engaged in agriculture, horticulture, hunting, fishing or trapping, or to charitable, religious or other organizations working without profit.

The Minister stated that at the present hour there is no strike in any war industry, and that the situation in all industry in the country in the month of October is quieter than in any month in recent years.

Mufti in Italian Asylum

ROME, Oct. 27 (AP)—The exiled Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, anti-British Arab leader, has taken refuge in Italy, Italian officials announced today.

The Mufti, who disappeared mysteriously from Iran—his last haven—when the British and Russians occupied that country, has "arrived safe and sound at an airport in southern Italy," an announcement said.

Further details of his trip or present whereabouts were not given.

The Italian announcement described the Mufti, Haj Amin el Husseini, as "undoubtedly the greatest personality of the Arab world and one of the most notable in the Moslem world at the present moment."

"He has courageously declared open war against England and conducted the fight without a truce against British tyranny in Arab lands," the statement continued.

"Eden (British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden), speaking in Commons several days ago, said he was perfectly aware of the importance the capture of the Grand Mufti would have for England and General Wavell said at Teheran also a few days ago he was tired of being made fun by the Mufti and had decided to arrest him at any cost.

"At the same time, it was announced in England that a price of £25,000 had been placed on his head."

The Italians credit the Mufti with engineering the coup which overthrew a pro-British government in Iraq last May. He later found refuge in Iran, but vanished when the British entered Teheran, the Capital.

[The British accused the Japanese Legation of sheltering the Mufti, but Tokyo denied the allegation.]

New Commander Named For Dutch Indies Army

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Netherlands Government in Exile has appointed Lieut.-Gen. H. Ter Poorten as Commander in Chief of the Netherlands East Indies Army and head of the N. E. I War Department to replace Lieut.-Gen. G. J. Berenschot, killed in a plane crash Oct. 13.

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Germans Enjoy Squeezing Italy; Nazi Bankers Follow Armies' Grabs

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Nazis indulged an old and burning grievance when they sent Dr. Walther Funk, Reich Economist, to Rome to turn the screws down on what Italians may eat and wear. The process of carrying the war home to Italy was the pleasantest thing the Nazis have had an opportunity to do since their armies began to bog down in Russia.

In fact, one can easily imagine a gathering of Hitler's advisers at the Reich's Chancellery in Berlin decided on the Italian economic squeeze on a day when the news from Russia was particularly bad. It would have provided the only means at their disposal to do something they really enjoyed.

Nazi resentment of the Italians dates from far back. They had only contempt for the military prowess of Mussolini's forces even before the war began. In the days when Italy remained a "non-belligerent" it was a common saying in Berlin that it was quite immaterial to Germany whether Italy stayed in or out. If Italy was in the war, they used to say, it would take 10 German divisions to do the fighting for the Italians, and if Italy stayed out they would have to keep 10 divisions on the Italian frontier.

Then Italy came into the war at a moment when German victory seemed imminent. Winston Churchill was quite free to refer to the "Jackal of the Mediterranean." The Germans suffered because they wanted to call Mussolini a jackal, too, but instead had to keep up Axis appearances by printing photographs of the troops of their "gallant allies."

If the Italians had immediately pulled in their belts and subjected themselves to privations comparable to those in Germany, the Germans might not have felt so resentful. But Italy came into the war obviously expecting it to be over in a few weeks. And when it didn't end in a few weeks, but went on month after disastrous month for Italian arms, they kept right on living as though it would be a short war.

That the Italians let the Germans do their fighting for them and kept right on living well and eating almost without restraint was something the Germans could not forget nor forgive. German officers and soldiers went to Italy and saw the Italians eating spaghetti without end, and eating chocolate purchased without restrictions, and buying all the soap they wanted, and buying clothes without ration cards. They thought about the rigid restrictions back in Germany. And it made them very angry indeed.

They knew that unless the Italian living habits were curbed sharply Italy would become an economic as well as a military liability. Germany had hoped to obtain surplus food from Italy. That hope went down the gullets of Italians during the year which elapsed between Italy's entrance into the war and the beginning of serious rationing.

Of course, there was some hesitation about airing the grievance and doing anything about it. After all, Italy was the only real, fighting ally that Hitler had. Even if it were a liability, Italy was still in the war with him. There was a period in the fall of 1941 when the Germans hoped to be able to win France over, and they were getting ready to throw Mussolini overboard to make room for Pierre Laval. But M. Laval's plans went sour in Vichy, so relations with Rome were partially patched up.

It was worth a lot to Hitler to keep up Axis appearances. The Nazi boast that all Europe is rallying around the "New Order" is hard enough to justify as it is. It would be quite impossible if Italy should abandon the Axis. So Italy had to be tolerated and treated gently. The Germans did so as long as they could stand it.

But the time came when Italy was helpless. German divisions sit on the Italian population as obviously as they do on the French. German soldiers had to take over the Libyan front to prevent loss of that African bridgehead to the British Army of the Nile. Germans wanted Italians fighting with them in Russia. But they got a token, whose exploits have yet to be lauded even in Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels' press.

By early October the time had obviously come when the Germans didn't feel it was any longer necessary to spare Italian feelings too much. They were in effective military control of Italy. Italy could not get out of the Axis today if Mussolini wanted to end his unnatural alliance with the Germans. The Germans were carrying the full brunt of the fighting and getting no real aid from either the Italian Army or Navy. By October their grievance was sharper and deeper than ever, and they finally felt free to air it. Dr. Funk traveled to Rome.

What terms he dictated to the Italians have still to see light of day. But one can be very sure they are severe. And one can also be sure that they were dictated with a solid pleasure such as no German has had an opportunity to indulge for many long months. It is certain that in return for the coal they will continue to send Italy in minimum quantities to keep Italian munitions plants going, they will extract more direct and rigid control over Italian consumption of everything. And one can also be sure that the new German-devised machinery for rationing will deprive the wealthier Italians of the relative immunity they have enjoyed until recently under the badly administered Italian rationing system.

Italy's little sport of playing at war is definitely over. With Germans not only dictating what they may eat and wear, but also supervising the enforcement of rationing the Italian is sure to begin to pay in real personal hardship for his failure to avert fascism and keep Italy out of a German war.

Dr. Funk, we may be sure, has set the pattern which will make war even more unpleasant for the Italian people than it has been for the Germans from the beginning. They will begin to taste what it is like to cast in their lot with exponents of the "Herrenvolk" doctrine.

BERLIN, Oct. 27 — German bankers are rapidly spreading their influence over Europe behind German forces of occupation.

The German financial publication "Bank-Archive" drew attention to the expansion of German banks into France and also into eastern and southeastern Europe as well as to the great strides generally in building a new economy for the "new Europe."

The bank Der Deutschen Luftfahrt, it said, has founded a new banking company in Paris called the Aero-Bank. It has a capital of 200,000,000 francs. By comparison, Credit Lyonnaise, one of France's largest banks, has a capital of 400,000,000 francs.

"The size of the capital permits a plain conclusion as regards the intended role in Paris banking and therefore in France," it was said. "Hence it follows that French industry will be drawn in increasing measure into the entire continent's production."

It was observed that the Aero-Bank is doing "pioneer work in preparing the ground for practical co-operation of German and French credit and economy and for regularly hitting it off together in the economic field."

In the Balkans, Germany's financial giant, the Deutsche Bank, has concluded a "friendship agreement with the National Bank of Greece at Athens and the Dresdner Bank an accord with the Bank of Athens.

The Dresdner Bank and the Bank of Athens supplemented their understanding by founding a new company called the Greek-German Financial Society, with a capital of 35,000,000 drachmas, each assuming a half interest.

The Dresdner Bank also took a place in the banking system of Europe's youngest state, Croatia, by taking over the Yugoslav Bank in Zagreb.

The same trend is developing in newly occupied eastern Europe. in Riga the Dresdner Bank already has founded a new institution called the Handels und Kredit Bank. The Commerz Bank opened branches at Riga and Tallinn and the Bank Der Deutschen is represented at Krakow and Riga.

Adolf Hitler's newspaper Völkischer Beobachter held that the expansion of the German banks is significant because it is "occurring at a time when European economy is being fundamentally reformed."

The newspaper claimed that the trend should not be regarded from the viewpoint of "striving towards extension of power but rather as a contribution by Germany towards creation of a continental European economy."

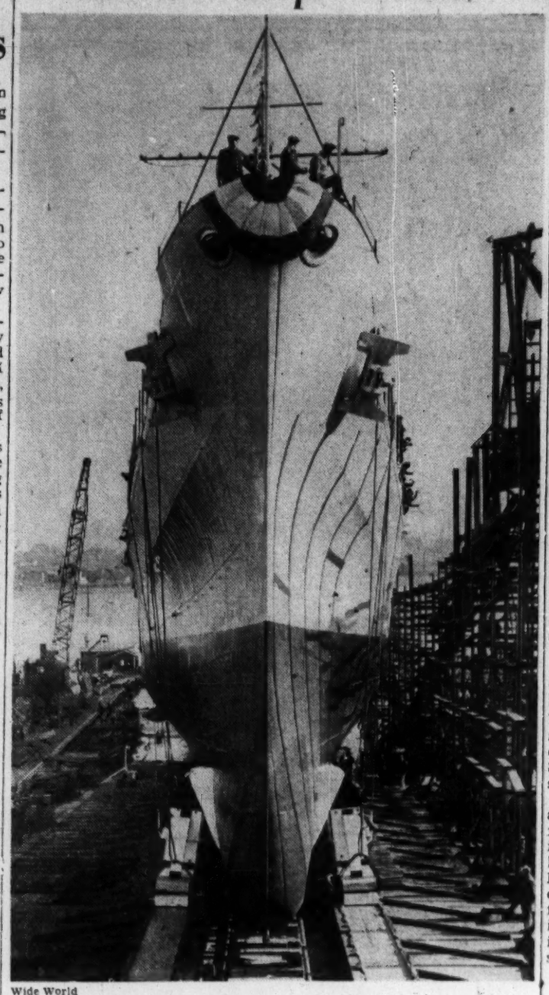
Axis 'Co-ordination' From German View

Germany recently announced the "co-ordination" of Italian economy with that of the Reich. The actual details were arranged by Dr. Walther Funk, Reichsminister of Economics.

The significance of this development is analyzed by two Christian Science Monitor correspondents. Saville R. Davis, formerly in Rome, on Oct. 24 discussed the Italian aspect of the move.

Today, Joseph C. Harsch, formerly in Berlin, studies the development from the Nazi viewpoint.

Another Slap at Hitler



Wide World

New Cruiser Juneau Is Launched

KEARNY, N. J., Oct. 27 (AP)—The swift and well-armored cruiser Juneau, third in the Navy's new 6,000-ton class, took to the water as Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, Commandant of the Third Naval District, declared each launching hastened Hitler's end.

The $13,000,000 craft was sponsored by Mrs. Harry Lucas, wife of the Mayor of Juneau, Alaska.

Admiral Andrews said the Juneau is expected to match the 43-knot speed of destroyers.

Fleet and Nation Celebrate Navy and Total Defense Day

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Half in and half out of a shooting war, the Navy and the Nation alike observed Navy Day today.

For warships in continental ports the holiday orders directed ships to don full dress—breaking out their strings of signal flags in gala array.

But it was battle dress—as usual—for the fleet units out at sea, especially those that plowed the gray swells of the North Atlantic to guard munitions bound for England and Russia.

Against the contrasting background President Roosevelt will bring the day's celebration to a climatic close tonight by delivering his first address on world affairs in six weeks.

Advance indications were that the speech (shortly after 10 p. m., E. S. T.) would be one of primary importance and there was general expectation that it would provide presidential comment on these main problems of the day: efforts to speed up defense production; Russia's urgent need for munitions to continue fighting; the prospects for war or peace in the Far East; and the accomplishments of the Navy in keeping Atlantic sea lanes clear of hostile craft.

Shoot-at-Sight Speech

Mr. Roosevelt's last major speech was on Sept. 11, when, after relating a series of seawar incidents, including the attack on the Destroyer Greer, he called Nazi U-boats raiders "rattlesnakes" and said, in effect, that the Atlantic Fleet had been given orders to shoot at sight.

Since that time the U. S. S. Kearny ahs been seriously damaged by a torpedo attack, which cost the destroyer 11 men lost and 10 wounded. Successful sea-raider attacks on five American-owned merchantmen also have been reported in the North and South Atlantic, despite all the precautions taken by the Navy.

The President also pitched the celebration of the day on a broader base than in any of the previous 19 years it has been observed. He asserted that this year, because of the vast undertaking in which the entire Nation is engaged, the day must be known as "Navy and total defense day."

President's Letter

Following is the text of a letter from President Roosevelt to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox in connection with Navy Day:

My Dear Mr. Secretary:

For the past nineteen years our country has on Oct. 27 honored the Navy on the birthday of one of its greatest champions —Theodore Roosevelt. This year we go further and expand that observance to "Navy and Total Defense Day," a change whose significance will be clear to all right-thinking Americans.

You know and I know that such modification implies no change in spirit from past anniversaries. Rather it strengthens that spirit in identifying it with the responsibility of all of our people for national defense. I want to state my deep appreciation as Commander in Chief of the thoroughness with which the Navy has already measured up to its large share in that burden. As it is our first line of defense, so is its duty primary in any approach to total defense. Ship for ship, man for man, I am proud and confident in knowing the Navy is ready to prove to the Nation and to the forces of evil its fitness to assume that responsibility.

Adds His Own Salute

As today I add my own salute to that of our fellow Americans, I know I can count on our Navy to recognize the necessity for its close co-ordination with the Army and our millions of civilian defenders. In that spirit let the Navy today return the Nation's salute.

Our fleets far out in the Atlantic and Pacific, yes, the naval forces that support them in our far-flung bases, the magnificent air arm of the service, and the night and day shifts working in the Navy yards to keep our two-ocean building program ahead of schedule—all these various agencies are now highly integrated.

And so, on this Navy Day of 1941, merged with a day consecrated to total defense, I ask all Americans to salute the Navy, their Navy, in a spirit of self-discipline in line with the historic traditions of the service itself, and to pledge to their Navy a support involving willing sacrifice or personal, sectional and group interests in order that we may remain united and unconquerable.

Very sincerely yours,
Franklin D. Roosevelt

Knox Urges Unity

DETROIT, Oct. 27 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox called today for "national solidarity and unity" in order that the United States might make certain of escaping the fate of France.

Secretary Knox, in a Navy Day speech, urged an end to "selfish partisanship and internal division."

"If we need resolution to determine that this shall be our course," he said, "let us recall the pitiful situation in France where the most bloody reprisals are now being resorted to by France's German masters in a desperate effort to save themselves from assassination."

Denouncing isolationism, Secretary Knox said that Russia had practiced a policy of "Russia First" only to find that it proved disastrous.

The Navy Chief said he was sure the American people would not permit "isolated instances" to bring them into war.

Secretary Knox, on visits to Detroit defense plants, expressed the Navy's appreciation for "splendid co-operation from management and labor" but said "we've got to do better and do more."

War Brings a Lapse In Roosevelt Medals

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Roosevelt Memorial Association's trustees announced today that because of the world situation no Theodore Roosevelt medals would be awarded in 1941. The awards have gone annually to three persons distinguishing themselves and excelling in fields that interested the late President.

Russian Relief Opens Drive In Several Cities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—Announcement that local committees of Russian War Relief, Inc., have been completed or are in the process of formation in Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; Los Angeles, Hollywood, and San Francisco, Calif.; Baltimore, Md.; Detroit, Mich.; Newark, N. J., and many other cities was made today by Edward C. Carter, National Chairman of the movement, who lauded the "magnificent reaction" of the American people to the relief group's efforts.

"The national office has already received gifts and pledges of help totaling more than $86,000 and by tonight, when a nation-wide campaign to send medical aid and supplies to Russia will be launched at the Madison Square Garden rally, contributions are expected to exceed $100,000," Mr. Carter said.

In its fourth week of operation, the Russian War Relief has received the unqualified support of a great number of Americans of the widest political opinions and social backgrounds, he reported.

"Instead of needing to stimulate interest and to create a high-pressure campaign technique," Mr. Carter continued, "Russian War Relief, Inc., finds itself being pressured by the widespread popular demand throughout the United States for humanitarian aid to Russia."

The Russian War Relief head also announced that 22 workrooms for knitting sweaters and other items and for making new clothes have already been organized in New York alone. A large number of existing groups, some organized for other purposes, are also applying for affiliation with his group in order to collect funds for Russian aid, he said.

Actors Aid Russia

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Oct. 27 (AP)—Dr. Robert A. Millikan, Nobel Prize Physicist who heads the California Institute of Technology, launched a national drive for Russian war relief with a plea to Americans to forget politics for the sake of humanity.

Others taking part in the appeal for Russian relief funds included Actors Ronald Colman, Mischa Auer and Edward G. Robinson, Prince Alexis Tcherkassky, opera singer, and Dr. Albert Coates, Conductor of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra.

High-Altitude Plane Developed by Nazis

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—The magazine Aeroplane reports that the Germans have a new high-altitude fighter plane.

The machine is described as a Focke-Wulf 190 powered by a 1,320-horsepower radial engine, carrying eight machine guns, and bearing some likeness to the American-made Curtiss Mohawk.

Technical authorities, according to Aeroplane, estimate the plane's maximum speed at 370 miles an hour at 19,000 feet and its ceiling at 40,000 feet.

British-Soviet Unions Pledge Full Accord

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 27—The trade union movements of Britain and Soviet, by an eight-point agreement just reached in Russia pledging the fullest co-operation in the common war effort, have made a decided contribution toward compensating for Britain's present inability to stage a major land diversion.

The eight-point agreement, to obtain which Britain's trade union leaders Frank Wolstencroft and Sir Walter Citrine journeyed to Russia is mainly concerned with the immediate stepping up of British and Soviet war production and with closest labor co-operation between the two Nations to this end.

A joint statement said unanimous agreement was reached on these additional points:

Co-operation of British and Soviet trade unions for organization of mutual aid in the war against Hitler's Germany.

Support by Trade Unions of the Government of Great Britain and the Soviet Union in the common struggle against Hitlerism.

Joint employment of all means of agitation and propaganda such as radio, films, and workers, gatherings.

Organization of mutual assistance among Trade Unions to increase personal contact between representatives of the Trade Union Council and the Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union.

Two clauses in the agreement, pledging the strengthening of intercourse and mutual aid between the workers of Britain and the Soviet, have a far reaching significance for the future.

Industrial Front

Meantime the agreement has helped to focus attention of the British on how the industrial front, which Britain can more effectually share with the Soviet, has been consolidated.

In fact the front of the factory benches looms as the most important common front there could be at this moment. For with German thrusts penetrating further into Russia's industrial south, British ability to supply arms to Soviet forces becomes increasingly vital—probably more decisive than military aid at the present time could be.

To this end it is argued that any military effort by Britain just now which required the diversion of weapons away from the Soviet would be a disservice to the Russian couse.

This, it can be assumed, is why Joseph Stalin has not been in line with that numerous and vociferous section of British opinion which has been trying to flog the British Government into new military ventures.

Stalin's View

Mr. Stalin doubtless values the products of British factories higher than any British military moves at present feasible. There is no reason to suppose he is more confident of British success in a major western offensive sufficient to ease the pressure on the eastern front than British leaders themselves.

At the same time Britain's Trade Union Congress leaders have by their timely achievement during their visit to Russia done something to counteract the impression which may have gained ground that the Anglo-Soviet alliance is not, after all, as close as it might be or as it is represented by speechmakers of both sides.

It has been necessary lately to point out that despite talk that Britain and the Soviet must survive or fall together, the Soviet persists in independent war strategy and that Britain's long-term policy necessarily envisages the possibility of the Russian forces being defeated or stalemated.

Individual Views

Such individualism might suggest to some observers that the so-called imperialism of both Britain and the Soviet were still paramount and the old prejudices of Britain's leaders against the Soviet regime and, reciprocally, Soviet suspicion of British intention, were preventing the closest possible co-operation.

But British Trade Union leaders have now been to Russia and have given concrete form to the British working class determination to effect the closest Anglo-Soviet understanding and co-operation not only now in the war crisis but in building a new order afterward.

The eight-point agreement was reached with the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the U. S. S. R.

Mr. Wolstencroft and Sir Walter are reported now on their way home and plans have been made for a return visit by Soviet trade unionists to Britain.

Vichy Dissolves Trade Unions

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Oct. 27 (AP)—The long-delayed "charter of French labor" ordering trade unions dissolved and replaced by all-embracing government-controlled corporate bodies, was promulgated today.

The new corporate groups will have power to control the labor conditions and political conduct of all Frenchmen engaged in industry.

Trade unions funds will be confiscated and turned over to the new corporations to which everybody in industry must belong and from which they can be expelled for infractions or "activity contrary to the general interests of the country."

Strikes and lockouts are forbidden under the setup. They already have been banned by the Pétain Regime.

"Social committees" will guide the new corporations, with a Government commissioner included in the membership, and with employers, workers, and a third group of foremen, managers, and technicians each equally represented.

If such a group "refuses either to take a decision or apply a regulation" it may be suspended and its powers surrendered to a Government authority.

All questions such as salaries will remain in the hands of the Government for the time being, however.

Duce: In War Till Victory

ROME, Oct. 27 (AP)—Premier Mussolini, making his second public address of the month, reaffirmed yesterday his determination to continue the war until victory is won.

Speaking briefly to an audience of peasants at Littoria, in the reclaimed Pontine Marsh region near Rome, Signor Mussolini declared:

"With the same inflexible will with which we gained this goal (reclaiming of the marsh lands) we also will reach the supreme one for which we have fought, are fighting, and will fight until victory."

The Premier previously spoke this month at Bologna, Oct. 7, when he gave Italians the slogan "Hold Fast."

In the crowd which heard him yesterday were 3,000 war veterans who worked on reclamation projects and to whom farms were allotted in the Pontine region, now a well-cultivated area.

Shouts of Approval

Shouts of "Yes, Duce," greeted Signor Mussolini's brief remarks, principally dedicated to praise of the Pontine Marsh reclamation as "indisputable proof of our high creative and organizing capacity."

Meanwhile Italy studied the effects of Signor Mussolini's "house cleaning" in his elaborate Fascist Guilds Organization, in which he dropped or shifted 19 of the 22 high-ranking henchmen who direct all phases of Italian economic life.

It was the most sweeping change ne has made in years and as drastic as the two previous wartime shake-ups in which he changed the highest ranking commanders in his armed forces and rebuilt his Cabinet and Fascist Party leadership.

Only the heads of the Hotels, Theaters, and Glass guilds—all of secondary importance in wartime—went unchanged.

Although reasons for the changes were not announced, observers thought Il Duce acted to improve the efficiency of his economic machine and to remove causes for grumbling by the people.

Mussolini Heads Guilds

Signor Mussolini is President of the guilds but leaves most of the work to vice-presidents and councillors, the latter chosen from the Fascist Party and their respective industries. These were the officials replaced or transferred.

Under the Italian guilds organization all industry and production is regulated through employer-labor-Fascist Party organizations known as corporations or guilds. In them all mass labor contracts are drafted. Labor disputes go before special courts after efforts to iron them out in the guilds organization have failed. Strikes are forbidden.

It is through the guilds that Signor Mussolini has sought to regiment the Nation's production to make it self-sufficient and adequate for civilian and military needs in war, holding down on nonessentials, increasing vital supplies.

Ciano Meets Hitler—Why?

BERLIN, Oct. 27 (AP)—Adolf Hitler conferred with Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, for two hours on Oct. 25 at the German front headquarters in a meeting officially described as occurring "in the spirit of their two countries' proven comradeship-in-arms."

Although no official statement of the purpose of the conference was made, observers said the reference to comradeship in arms would seem to indicate that the military situation provided the main motive of the talk.

Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, also participated in the conversation.

Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, indicated in Rome that Count Ciano was discussing with Hitler a new diplomatic move which observers thought might involve Turkey's entrance into the Axis program for Europe.

Signor Gayda said in Il Giornale d'Italia that Count Ciano's visit to the Führer's headquarters came as Russia's "elimination from the ranks of efficient belligerent powers was approaching."

"Overthrow of the Soviets does not remain without profound and evident influence among other countries near and far, interested in direct or indirect ways in the framework and development of the war," said Signor Gayda.

Rival Union Men Defy Hitler

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—A pledge to co-operate with Government and industry to make every effort to obtain the maximum production of munitions and materials to assure the defeat of Hitler's armies on land, on sea and in the air had today been given by 20 members of American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations unions.

Representatives of the two big labor groups, chronically at loggerheads on most every issue, arrived at this mutuality of aims at a "Stop Hitler" rally in Madison Square Park on Oct. 25. The rally called for outright repeal of the Neutrality Act, establishment of a war front in Western Europe to relieve the pressure on Soviet Russia, and dedication of the entire national output of airplanes and tanks for one week to Russia.

In addition, the meeting called for suspension of hostilities between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O., and appealed to top leaders of both wings of the labor movement in this country to co-operate with British and Russian trade unions in organizing "a joint trade union conference for the purpose of establishing a mighty world anti-Hitler fortress of the British-Russian-American trade unions."

Representative Vito Marcantonio (American Labor Party), of New York, and Gertrude Lane, General Organizer for the Hotel and Club Employees, Local 6, of the Federation, came out for active participation by the United States in the war.

Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union and National Vice-President of the C. I. O., co-chairman at the meeting, gave assurance that American seamen would "deliver the goods" if the way were cleared through elimination of the Neutrality Act.

All references to Charles A. Lindbergh, Senators Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, and Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, and Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, were jeered.

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When and Where Will Japan Strike? Russians in Shanghai Grow Tense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Germany's invasion of Russia has caused repercussions in Shanghai's large and important Russian community far greater than that resulting from any other single event of recent years. Even the British community, which formerly had followed the progress of the war with more public interest than any other, has been eclipsed by the excited and highly partisan Russian groups.

There are approximately 30,000 Russians here, of whom between 2,000 and 4,000 have Soviet passports. The rest are emigrees stranded as an aftermath of the 1917 Revolution. Some of these in the past have been Soviet partisans without carrying passports. The majority are "White" Russians who have hoped for a change of Government in Moscow which would allow them to return to their fatherland.

Today, however, the overwhelming majority of both Red and White Russians are passionately hoping and praying for a Soviet victory in the war against Germany. Those who yesterday were political opponents are today national comrades. The overwhelming feeling is that expressed by one of the leading local Russian papers which headlined the story of the first attack: "Fatherland Invaded."

Mutual Pledges to Moscow

Both Red and White organizations have cabled pledges of loyalty to Moscow and many young Russians have expressed a desire to return in order to volunteer.

Russian newspapers have put out extra after extra. Crowds congregate by the hour before the newspaper offices to learn the latest news from the front.

Prayers were said in Russian churches for the success of Soviet troops, despite the antireligious nature of the Moscow Government which has won it enmity from many of the older and more religious refugees. Feeling ran so high that the German Consulate warned its nationals against appearing in the French Concession, where the majority of the Russian community lives. Several fist fights were reported.

There are, however, a substantial number of Russian emigrees who are decidedly hoping for a Russian defeat in this war. They believe this would enable them to return to their homes which they fled a quarter of a century ago.

Determined Anti-Reds

Most of these people are either former Czarist officials or former Army officers who have been outspokenly anti-Soviet since they crossed the Manchurian border in 1917. The younger people, never having known Russia first-hand, have heretofore been either indifferent to political events in Moscow or else have sought and received Soviet passports.

Some anti-Soviet Russians hold to the belief that this "is a fight between two gangsters" and that it makes no difference to them which one wins. They have maintained a cynical attitude about the invasion from the start, predicting difficulties for both sides and little hope for a better Russia so far as those in Shanghai are concerned.

Another result of the Nazi-Soviet war has been virtually to exile thousands of Germans in the Far East who are unable to return to their homeland by way of the Trans-Siberian Railway and who can cross the Pacific and the Atlantic only with the greatest of difficulties. Many of them seem destined to remain here either until Germany succeeds, if it ever does succeed, in defeating Russia, or until the war is over.

Routes Blocked

It has been customary for Germans in Shanghai, Manila and Japan who wish to go home to go by boat or train to Darien, take the South Manchuria Railway to the Siberian border and then proceed across Russian Siberia on the Trans-Siberian Railway. That Route now is naturally blocked for them.

Since Hong Kong is a British colony they likewise find it impossible to go there to make Clipper connections for the United States or, in fact to enter or leave interior China, Hong Kong being virtually the last entrance and exit for Free China travel.

They can take a Japanese ship to Manila and make their Clipper connections there but that is a difficult matter, the vessels running between Shanghai and Manila directly being very few. Most of the vessels call at Hong Kong and that rules out the trip for German citizens.

The only way left, therefore, whereby Germans can reach their homeland is by ship across the Pacific. But British warships have stopped both Japanese and American vessels and taken off German passengers and many do not care to take the risk.

Japanese steamship lines, in fact, frequently refuse to issue tickets to Germans whom they believe may be wanted by the British. Even those who do get to the United States must run another gantlet across the Atlantic. The cost and the dangers are great and it is likely that only those with the most important business in the Reich will make the trip. The rest will probably stay in the Far East until the war ends.

Mail Difficulties

The same difficulties have to be faced in sending mail to Europe via the Trans-Sib, now practically impossible. In the event that it proves necessary to send all German mail for Europe via the United States, it will mean countless interruptions by censors—at Hong Kong, Bermuda, Lisbon and elsewhere—and the danger of loss or confiscation.

Typical of the difficulties faced even before the German attack on Soviet Russia is that of the Swiss newspaper correspondent here who sends frequent articles by mail to his paper. He had been in the practice of sending duplicate stories, one by way of the Trans-Sib, the other across the Pacific, through the United States and across the Atlantic.

He found the former method faster and said that prior to the Balkan campaign the Russians never sent his stories through Germany but through Turkey, the Balkans and Italy to Switzerland. In both cases he enclosed notes addressed to censors en route, explaining who he was and what the paper he represented stood for.

This took considerable juggling, for his letters in some cases would pass through the hands of both British and Nazi-Fascist censors and he was forced to adopt some extremely adroit explanations.

Chiefs of Defense Of Orient Confer

By the Associated Press

Singapore, Oct. 27

Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief of British forces in the Orient, returned today by air from defense talks with leaders in Australia.

En route back to Singapore, he topped over in Batavia to meet Gen. H. Ter Poorten, new Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands East Indies Army

Border Clash

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Reuters quoted a dispatch relayed today from Vladivostok by Tass, official Russian news agency, as saying a force of 20 Japanese soldiers had attacked Soviet frontier guards near the village of Raskino on October 23.

The dispatch said there were some wounded on both sides and that the Japanese had left some rifles and ammunition on Soviet territory.

[There is no confirmation of such a clash from Japanese or other sources. Tension on the Manchukuo-Siberia border has increased lately, however, and strong Japanese reinforcements have been reported moving into Northern and Eastern Manchukuo. Numerous Far Eastern sources have told of increasing Japanese military demands for action against Russia if the Red Army collapses before the German drives against Moscow and the Ukraine.

Available maps do not show Raskino, but presumably the clash occurred somewhere on the poorly-defined border through mountainous country south of Vladivostok, where there have been scores of Japanese-Russian clashes in recent years. One of these led to the weeks-long pitched battle of Changfukeng in 1938.]

1,500,000 Pounds Turkey For Army Thanksgiving

FORT WORTH, Texas, Oct. 27 (AP) — The Army's Thanksgiving dinner will follow the traditional menu.

A. R. Hackett, the Army's marketing specialist for poultry is arranging for 1,500,000 pounds of dressed turkeys.

By Frederick B. Opper
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Oct. 27 — Not whether Japan will strike, but where and when, is the question asked by Allied observers here in assessing the purpose behind Premier Hideki Tojo's boast of "ever-expanding progression."

The new Premier's reaffirmation of Japan's historic expansion in East Asia is taken as one more admission that the prospects of a "Pacific Munich" are dwindling.

General Tojo's words also follow, and underline, the warning of United States Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, that a clash with Japan is inevitable unless Japan abandons its expansionist policy.

Even so, negotiations drag on at Washington. There is a possibility that General Tojo spoke as he did in order to load more ammunition into the gun of diplomatic demands now being fired in Washington.

Aggressive Attitude

[As reported by the Associated Press from Tokyo, General Tojo assumed a bellicose attitude toward any power that stands in the way of Japan's military expansion. He appealed before 200 public officials at Osaka, heart of industrial Japan, for national unity and sacrifice, exclaiming:

"No international pressure can disturb me.

"There is no retreat!

"World environment is changing so quickly we cannot tell what lies in store for Japan but . . . we must go on and develop in ever-expanding progression.

"Naturally, difficulties will arise but if Japan's hundred millions merge and go forward nothing can stop us."]

On the long view of Japanese policy, observers here find General Tojo specifically voicing the outlook of military expansionists.

70-Year Expansion

During the last 70 years Japan has been slowly expanding throughout Asia, never changing its national ambition to dominate the continent. The current of imperialism has engulfed in turn the Bonins, Kuriles, Loochoos, Formosa, Korea, Saghalien; Manchuria; North, Central and South China; Hainan, and French Indo-China. Japan's strategy has always included diplomatic military pressure when possible and when opponents have been busy elsewhere, which the Japanese believe will very soon be the case with Russia and, before long, the United States. When convinced that such opponents are sufficiently occupied then the probability of an all-out attack may reach its greatest danger.

While it is a trifle soon to pass categorical judgment on the outcome of long struggles in Japan between the militarists and moderates, the new Cabinet appears to be weighted heavily toward the militarists. Liberal elements seem headed for another period of submergence until a major military defeat, perhaps leading to revolution, ousts the extremists.

General Tojo's past and present action and utterances clearly indicate expansionist views at the expense of Siberia and Southern Asia while Cabinet personnel is friendly both Axiswards and expansionwards.

Army Now Rules

However, the Army, which for four years has been clamoring for action behind the shield of puppet Premiers now is in the saddle personally and may realize that it is easier to clamor when out than in.

Any changed tone would be unlikely to alter basic desire expansion, but only time is the method of approach. The probable course is to watch and see Moscow developments, with the hope of Russian collapse and complete Nazi triumph, whereat pressure applicable through Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo seeking to make Siberia a Far East Rumania, with Japan gradually taking it over. Failure thereat might result in military attack in order to prevent Nazi encroachments in the Pacific and for prevention of American aid to Siberia, although Japan would certainly seek victory at the cheapest cost possible.

Pressure, meanwhile, is being applied to Thailand by the Tokyo Army newspaper Kokumin. Naval military forces in Indo-China are being made ready to plunge southward at signs of the democracies backing down.

Thailand 'Agitated'

TOKYO, Oct. 27 (AP)—Assertions that Thailand is being "greatly agitated by Anglo-American economic and military pressure from Malaya and Burma, and also by groundless rumors that Japanese forces are crossing the border from French Indo-China," are made by the Japanese newspaper Chugai.

Prof. Kanemitsu Yoshikawa of Senshu University, returned from a two-month tour of the South Seas, Thailand, and Indo-China on a mission for the Foreign Office, was quoted by Domei as saying "a very delicate situation" existed between Thailand and Indo-China because of "England's machinations."

Japan, Professor Yoshikawa said, cannot remain self-complacent in the face of this.

Itaro Mizuno, director of the Trade Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office, who just has returned from a tour of Japan's East Asian sphere, stressed the necessity to develop self-sufficiency within that area to meet economic pressure from the United States and Great Britain.

He said the Foreign Office would send commercial attachés to East Asia nations for that purpose and told the Japanese press that although a trade treaty with Russia was as yet unratified, various problems between Japan and the Soviet were being solved one by one.

Tide of Battle

By a Staff Artist

Eastern Battlefront Today

Shaded section indicates territory occupied by Germans. Arrows show main points of Nazi advance.

Nazi Tanks Halted in Effort To Pierce Moscow Lines

Continued from Page 1

Iran would bolster the Russians in the Caucasus even at the expense of weakening forces accumulating along the Mediterranean for possible reinvasion of Libya.

These British forces are estimated to total about 1,000,000 men and to be well supplied from the United States. Potentially, vast new Russian manpower, which Marshals Semeon Budenny and Clement Voroshiloff have been charged with whipping into fighting shape, might make a common front with the British in the south.

Yemelyan Yaroslavsky, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and one of the leading Soviet publicists, declared in Pravda that a movement of industries from the occupied regions of Russia to the east would supply the necessary arms and munitions for the Red Army.

"Hitler's gangs have reached the headwaters of the Volga," he wrote in the Party newspaper, and then added.

"Notwithstanding the fact that part of the territory of our country is occupied by the enemy the vast regions of the Volga, the Urals, Transcaucasus, the Don and Kuban Rivers of Central Asia and Siberia in the Far East, with their great raw material resources and mighty industry and agriculture are capable of feeding the whole Country and supplying the front with everything necessary for defeat of the enemy and a successful conclusion of the war."

Oriental King Bows for Day To 'Democracy in Doggerel'

PHNOM PENH, French Indo-China (AP)—The King of Cambodia will take a seat on a flowered barge in the River Mekong on Oct. 29 to hear his humblest subjects tell their troubles.

It is an old Cambodian custom.

Each year, in this water festival, the King repairs to the royal barge and the people come with their complaints. They can and do criticize him and his government. They speak without restraint. Democracy lives for just a day in an Oriental Kingdom.

Each year as they have done for centuries, hundreds of canoes, covered with garlands, mass in the Mekong. At a signal, browny, oarsmen drive them toward the barge. Once within earshot, one begins to chant.

Each troubadour sings in rhyming couplets—rhyming, that is in Cambodian. The others punctuate the lines with a deep throated chorus, "ayah—ayah!" During the few seconds while each canoe is near the barge, its singer tells his story. He is the delegate, so to speak, from his district.

Essentially, it is the story of every man in every country. . . . Taxes too heavy. . . . Some local maladministration. . . . There's no sense in the water laws. . . . Your Government, oh, King, pinches my stomach. . . .

It is democracy in doggerel.

The king listens intently. This year the King is a young man—Norodom Sihanouk, who came to the throne last May.

Experts say the King always has learned a good deal about conditions in the realm through this canoe congress. It isn't just a pageant.

They believe the festival began centuries ago in the vanished Khmer Empire. Originally, it was a religious rather than political ceremony. Today, it is a combination of the town hall meeting and a country fair.

Not all the poems have a civic theme. Sometimes, the singers twit French officials, who surround the King on the barge, or are devoted to the simpler human interests.

Hess Is Reported To Believe War To End in Stalemate

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Daily Sketch quotes Sir Patrick Dollan, Lord Provost of Glasgow, as declaring that Rudolf Hess, captured Deputy Führer of Germany, predicts the war will end in a negotiated peace with neither Britain nor Germany winning.

The newspaper says the Lord Provost asserted that Herr Hess "is much better off than he should be considering who and what he is" and proposed that he should be treated as a criminal and jailed.

Sir Patrick, according to the Daily Sketch, said Herr Hess is held as a prisoner of state rather than a prisoner of war and described his life as "a comfortable existence in a cottage somewhere in England."

The Lord Provost has seen Herr Hess frequently since the Nazi Deputy Führer parachuted mysteriously and unexpectedly from a Messerschmitt over Scotland one night last May.

His interviewer said he pictured Herr Hess as silent, gloomy and reluctant to discuss the war.

Russian Church Presents Gold Ikon to Manning

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Episcopal Bishop William T. Manning received a sacred gold ikon last night in the Russian Orthodox Cathedral as a token of gratitude for his assistance to the Russian Church.

Metropolitan Theophilus, head of the Church in America and Canada and Archbishop of San Francisco, made the presentation.

After accepting the gift, Bishop Manning said, "We join our prayers with those of Your Holiness and your Church for the Russian people in their present heroic struggle, and we pray that when the struggle is ended the Russian Orthodox Church may again minister to the people of Russia in full freedom."

Red Fliers' Daring Costly to Germans

ANKARA, Turkey, Oct. 27 (AP)—The combination of Russian daring and shrewd tactics is enabling Red airmen to bring down many German bombers even with third string pursuit planes, an American observer just arrived from the Soviet reported.

The Russian pilots aim their planes for a nose-on crash with the bombers whose forward fire is not especially effective. The Germans thus are usually forced to swerve upward, exposing the tender bellies of the bombers to the entire force of the fighting planes' guns.

The observer said that sometimes the Germans refuse to swerve and the planes crash headon. Often the crews of both planes are killed, but the stouter construction of some of the small fighting planes often permits them to continue even after shearing off the wing or tail of the bombers.

These tactics have had a bewildering effect upon German bomber crews in several sectors, the observers said.

Nazis Assail FDR

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—The German radio yesterday took issue with President Roosevelt's condemnation of the mass killing of hostages in Occupied France and declared the reprisals were a "justified military measure."

"In connection with the shooting of hostages by the German military authorities in France, President Roosevelt made a declaration in which he condemned this measure," said the radiocast.

"Obviously, the American President forgets that the French terrorists, at whom these German reprisals are aimed, have only acted on his orders, as well as on directions by Churchill and de Gaulle.

"Instead of criticizing a justified military measure, Roosevelt would do better to keep silent."

The radiocast was heard by CBS.

Nazis Defend Killing of Hostages

BERLIN, Oct. 27 (AP)—Authorized Germans said today they had no knowledge of any French representations concerning the execution of French hostages at Nantes and Bordeaux and declared the matter was purely a military problem without political implications.

"It is the old law that blood must be atoned for by blood, and the divine order would be meaningless if this law were abandoned," these sources said.

They asserted that the executions were "according to law within the framework of the normal standard" and suggested that critics read the history of colonizing movements which they said would disclose that whole villages and cities often had been sacked as a form of reprisal.

[A second reprieve was granted to 50 hostages at Nantes today, waiting execution in reprisal for the killing of a German officer.]

De Gaulle's Plea

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP) — Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French, in a radiocast Oct. 25 called upon all France for a five-minute folded-arms demonstration — "an immense national strike"—as a protest against the 50-for-one reprisal killings of French hostages.

He set the time for the demonstration for 4 p. m. (10 a. m., E S. T.) next Friday.

Declaring the national standstill would show the Germans they are surrounded by a "gigantic menace," General de Gaulle said, "The French Nation suddenly and completely transfixed with arms crossed in hatred and in scorn will strike anguish into the hearts of the enemy and the traitors who serve him."

"The enemy thought he could frighten France by shooting our martyrs, but France is going to show him she is not afraid," said the Free French leader.

He said all Frenchmen and Frenchwomen in a "gigantic standing to attention in complete immobility," whether in fields, in factories, in offices, in schools, or in stores, would be the "most impressive demonstration possible at the present moment."

On Thursday General de Gaulle urged his countrymen as a matter of tactics "not to kill Germans" because reprisal is too easy. At the time, however, he said it was "normal and justified" that Germans should be killed by Frenchmen because the Germans "should have stayed in their own country and not waged war on us."

General de Gaulle's dramatic appeal started immediate speculation as to what the German authorities and Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain of the Vichy regime would do to combat the folded-arms strike.

'Nazi Butchery'

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill asserted in a press statement Oct. 25 that Nazi "butcheries" in the occupied countries were "but a foretaste of what Hitler would inflict upon the British and American peoples if only he could get the power."

"His Majesty's Government associate themselves fully with the sentiments of horror and condemnation expressed by the President of the United States upon the Nazi butcheries in France.

"These cold-blooded executions of innocent people will only recoil upon the savages who order and execute them," the Churchill statement said.

"The butcheries in France are an example of what Hitler's Nazis are doing in many other countries under their yoke.

"The atrocities in Poland, in Yugoslavia, in Norway, in Holland, in Belgium, and above all, behind the German fronts in Russia surpass anything that has been known since the darkest and most bestial ages of mankind.

"They are but a foretaste of what Hitler would inflict upon the British and American peoples if only he could get the power.

"Retribution for these crimes must henceforward take its place among the major purposes of the war."

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, in a speech at Manchester, called the execution of hostages in France "murder" and declared "the free peoples of Europe will never accept Hitler's rule based on the firing squad, and these lands he has opened up to his new order of tyranny and pillage will never freely work for him."

The future will say of Hitler, Mr. Eden added, that "this man despised but could not debase mankind."

Jews Banished

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 27 (AP)—Jews living in Bessarabia and Bucovina are being banished by Rumanian authorities into ghettos established in the neighborhood of the Bug River in the Russian Ukraine, the official news agency Rador announced yesterday.

Before Rumania was partitioned by Russia and Hungary it was estimated that at least 385,000 of Rumania's 850,000 Jews were living in Bessarabia and Bucovina, the parts annexed by the Soviet last year. However, there was no official estimate of the number of Jews living there now.

The change involves transfer of Jews a hundred of more miles eastward from their present domiciles. A part of the lower Ukraine, with Odessa as a capital, recently was declared a Rumanian administrative district.

[A Berlin dispatch of Oct. 15 said 2,000 Jewish families in the German capital also had been told to be ready to evacuate and to list their minimum needs in clothing. The dispatch said the Jews, hearing that large numbers of their co-religionists in Prague and Vienna already had been sent to Poland and Russia, feared a similar fate was in store for them.]

The shipment of Jews into distant ghettos was disclosed by publication of a letter from Marshal Ion Antonescu, Rumanian Chief of State, answering a protest by the President of Rumania's Jewish communities.

"You speak of tragedy and make an appeal in favor of the Jews," the Chief of State wrote. "I understand your grief. You should have promptly understood the grief of the entire Rumanian Nation. Consider that we have paid with our blood for the hate of your fellow believers in Bessarabia, Odessa, Marasow."

Marshal Antonescu then listed his charges against Jews living in the two provinces.

Before Soviet troops occupied Bessarabia and Bucovina, he said, Jews "tore off our officers' shoulder straps, murdered our soldiers, received the Soviet troops with flowers."

He accused the Jews of turning into informers against the Rumanians "during the Communistic terror" that followed the Soviet occupation, and of "inciting Soviet troops in Odessa to useless murder merely to cause us losses" during the two-month siege of that Black Sea naval base and port.

Ban Put on Politics For French Officials

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Oct. 27

City officials of Nancy in Occupied France have been forbidden to engage in political activity, "either on or off duty," under threat of dismissal, DNB reported yesterday in a dispatch from Paris.

The Order, pronounced by the Mayor, requires city officials and employees to sign a statement assuring that they "are neither Communists nor de Gaulle (Free French) supporters" and that they will follow loyally Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain's directions.

The move was regarded in some Berlin quarters as intended to forestall compliance with the five-minute standstill strike called for Friday by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the Free French leader, in protest against the German execution of French hostages.

Holdings Sold

BERLIN, Oct. 27 (AP)—The racing stable of Baron Edouard de Rothschild, famous French banker, was auctioned Saturday at Neuilly at the Government's request, the Strassburger Zeitung reported today.

It said eight horses "of the best breed" were sold for 618,000 francs (about $14,200) and the proceeds devoted to French winter relief.

Six horses which remained, the newspaper added, are to be sold next week.

[Baron Edouard de Rothschild arrived by trans-Atlantic clipper in New York on July 10 with a small handbag containing jewels which customs inspectors valued at $1,000,000. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter. They had left their Paris mansion May 20, leaving behind some of the world's greatest masterpieces of art.]

French Prisoners

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Oct. 27 (AP)—Vichy leaders announced yesterday they had reason to believe that the Germans would free prisoners of war whose families give information or help in tracing anti-Nazi terrorists in France.

The Vichy Secretariat of Information said that a precedent already had been established for such release of war prisoners and that Germany would return captives belonging to families of "some Frenchmen" who have "transmitted indications which make it possible to tighten the circle of search" for the Nantes and Bordeaux assassins.

Anti-Jewish Moves

BERLIN, Oct. 27 (AP)—Belief that Jews would soon be removed from the cities and villages of the German protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia was expressed yesterday by the usually well-informed Krakow newspaper, Krakauer Zeitung.

The newspaper said the Czechs "never effectively met" the Jewish problem which, it said, was intensified especially at Prague by three distinct immigrations of Jews from Austria, Germany, and the Sudetenland.

It then observed that "the initiative is now in German hands so there is assurance that in the not distant future the cities and villages of the Protectorate, too, will be cleansed of Jews."

Second Turkish Cargo Of Foodstuffs for Greeks

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Turkish-chartered ship Kurtulush is scheduled to leave today with a second cargo of foodstuffs purchased with American and British relief funds for famine-stricken Greece, it was learned in informed Greek quarters.

The Kurtulush returned the past week from its first voyage with supplies for the Greeks.

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British Ship Repair Is Held Up By Brooklyn Dockyard Strike

By the Associated Press

Six thousand workers in the Robins Drydock and Repair Company in Brooklyn, N. Y., were called out on strike at dawn today by leaders of a Congress of Industrial Organizations shipbuilders' local.

The walkout was voted at a union rally last night after fruitless negotiations with the Drydock Company, which hold a contract with the United States Maritime Commission to repair damaged British merchant vessels entering this harbor.

At least 14 vessels, including one United States Government craft, were being overhauled or awaiting repairs at the company's six drydocks when the strike was called.

John Green, International President of the Industrial Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, asserted the strike developed after the company "reneged" on an offer of a general 5 per cent wage increase.

He said the company also had balked at demands by local 39 of the I. M. S. W. A. for a closed shop, re-classification of semi-skilled workers and abolition of the "shapeup" for unskilled workers. Under the "shapeup" system available workers line up and are selected for employment by the day by company representatives.

Mr. Green said that Secretary of Labor Perkins had certified the Robins case to the National Defense Mediation Board last night, but that the Union would accept mediation only if a 5 per cent wage increase were granted retroactive to Oct. 28.

Company officials were not immediately available for comment.

Los Angeles—Three thousand welders in the shipyards of the Long Beach-Los Angeles Harbor area were ordered out on strike but there was no immediate indication as to how many would heed the call.

Karl V. Morris, National President of the United Welders, Cutters and Helpers of America, an independent union, said 2,000 members voted overwhelmingly for the walkout.

The action is an attempt to gain recognition of the welders as a craft and force the American Federation of Labor to grant them a charter and a vote.

Mr. Morris said the strike was in support of a similar walkout at Seattle and Tacoma and he had ordered heads of 39 other locals throughout the country to take similar steps.

Maryville, Tenn. — Workers at Aluminum Company of America plants here and in Badin, N. C., voted to strike if necessary to back their demand for elimination of a North-South wage differential amounting to approximately 20 cents an hour.

At Washington, Mediation Board spokesmen said an investigation would be completed in the aluminum case and the Board would make its report by Nov. 15. The C. I. O. union officials said that strike authorization did not necessarily mean an immediate walkout.

Buffalo, N. Y.—An official of the C. I. O.-United Automobile Workers wired the Mediation Board that workers at the two plants of Bell Aircraft Corporation were becoming "very restless." The union members recently voted to strike, but held up a walkout when the case was referred to the Mediation Board for negotiation. The Board scheduled a hearing for Nov. 5.

The two plants have contracts for $150,000,000 of American and British fighter planes. The Union seeks an increase in the minimum pay from 50 to 75 cents an hour, a union shop and a dues checkoff system.

Oakland, Calif.—Owens-Illinois Pacific Company shut down its East Oakland Glass Plant after 75 workers refused to cross a picket line in a jurisdictional dispute.

Company officials conferred with representatives of the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions involved and with Federal Conciliator Omar Hoskins. The factory, which employs 950, has defense orders.

The A. F. of L. Glass Bottle Blowers Association, which says it holds a closed shop contract with the plant, protested to the management that a number of its members had joined the C. I. O. Warehousemen's Union.

The company offered to transfer the men in question to some other department, but the C. I. O. refused and established a picket line.

Senator Studies Gliding

Wide World

First-Hand Information for Investigator

Senator Joseph Rosier (D) of West Virginia, chairman of a Senate education and labor committee investigating a bill to provide glider training for Army pilots, prepares to take his first glider ride during a demonstration at Hyde Field, Clinton, Md. Left to right: Senator Rosier (in glider); Charles T. Malone, President of the American Glider Association; and Ted Bellak, National Youth Administration supervisor of the experimental glider project, the pilot who took Senator Rosier up.

I. L. O. Charts Course for World's Free Labor

Continued from Page 1

re-establishment of world trade, all these call for invention and planning," he said. "Many will transcend national lines. There will be need for the transfer of workers not only from occupation to occupation, but in some cases from country to country.

"If this work can be done not by a single group of governments, but by an organization as broadly based as this morning's gathering and including in its structure the representatives of industry and labor, there will be less danger of misunderstanding and unrest, and there will be more hope that the performance of the necessary chores of reconstruction will contribute to the building of a permanent peace."

Welcome By La Guardia

Mayor La Guardia in a speech of welcome warned the delegates not to seek to raise standards of living by resort to proctocols or to graphs, but to work in terms of beefsteak and spaghetti. As for rebuilding Europe, the Nazis, he said, should be made to reconstruct all that they have destroyed, but he said that the world would have to contribute supplies and assistance.

Delegates heard the speeches in a conference room wired with headphones for interpretation into three languages—English, French, and Spanish.

Twin purposes of the conference, as announced by Edward J. Phelan, Acting Director of the I. L. O., which is now located at McGill University, Montreal, Canada, after its strategic retreat from Geneve, were as follows:

1. To develop formulas for eliminating industrial strife and speeding munitions production so that the armies of democracy may have the tools for the defeat of totalitarianism. This elimination to come through fuller co-operation between government, labor, and business.

2. To draft plans for economic reconstruction after the war, so that living standards may be raised and the practice of democracy extended in and among the respective Nations.

With the initial roll-call showing delegates present at New York from such widely separated Nations as Argentina and Australia, Belgium and Brazil, Egypt and Poland, it was clear at the start that nearly all Nations except the Axis powers, their satellites, and countries hesitating to excite Nazi wrath through attendance, were represented. In the latter category were listed Portugal, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Sweden.

Instancing the importance attached to the parley by member Nations, of which the United States is one, was the caliber of delegates they have sent. Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal and member of the British War Cabinet, heads the British delegation, and more official Government labor heads from all Nations are taking part, it was said, than in any previous I. L. O. Convention.

Russia was not represented, having lost its membership in the I. L. O. when it was expelled from the League of Nations for its attack on Finland. Not being a member, Moscow received no invitation to attend.

To aid the 130 delegates, alternates and advisers in their discussions two reports have been prepared by the I. L. O. staff under Mr. Phelan, the first dealing with economic and social preparation for meeting the problems of post-war reconstruction, the second reporting wartime developments in Government - employer - employee collaboration.

President Appeals to Patriotism in Strike

Continued from Page 1

a long-way down in the issues, is the matter which precipitated the crisis, the question of the so-called "union shop," which is the goal of Mr. Lewis' union.

Chronology of the crisis is as follows:

The present strike was called Sept. 14, after negotiations alleged by Mr. Lewis to have gone on "in one form or another" since July 5.

The National Mediation Board intervened and Mr. Lewis agreed to a truce arrangement to hold off the strike for 30 days, with a proviso for a three days' notice by either side before termination, while the Mediation Board sought a settlement.

The Mediation Board brought in its finding through its Chairman, William H. Davis. The Board declined to file recommendations on the union-shop issue, but proposed instead that the antagonists get together in an arbitration agreement, and suggested three methods of doing this.

Mr. Lewis served the three-day strike notice Oct. 21, which meant in effect that the strike would start Oct. 27 since production is curtailed on Saturday and ceases Sunday.

Mr. Roosevelt appealed to Mr. Lewis last week to meet with Myron C. Taylor, former head of the United States Steel Corporation, a principal owner of captive mines, and in the meantime to postpone the strike.

On Oct. 25, in a caustic letter to the President, Mr. Lewis poured forth all his pent-up fury against the Mediation Board and against Sidney Hillman, Co-Director of the Office of Production Management (and incidentally head of the powerful Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union which is a member of Mr. Lewis' own C. I. O.), charging the latter in a bitter personal attack with "vengeful and malignant opposition" to the interest of the Mine Workers, and taking the occasion also of dragging in the recent controversy over the Currier defense housing case, in which Mr. Hillman sided with American Federation of Labor unions against the C. I. O. union, led by Mr. Lewis' brother. Mr. Lewis agreed with only one of Mr. Roosevelt's requests, that he meet with Mr. Taylor.

This is the chronology of the situation that led up to Mr. Roosevelt's renewed appeal, but it tells only part of the story, for the relations between Mr. Lewis and Mr. Roosevelt have been a matter of discussion for years, while the larger issue of labor's relationship to the defense effort is paramount in national attention. The question of the union shop is lost almost from view.

The captive coal mines employ about 53,000 workers of whom about half are in Western Pennsylvania and are owned by seven steel companies or their subsidiaries, United States Steel, Weirton, Bethlehem, Republic, Wheeling, Crucible and Youngstown. These companies have about 80 per cent of all defense steel production. A strike there would cripple defense.

Shutdown of coal supplies would make itself felt, it is estimated, in about 10 days to three weeks, depending on the company. Theoretically, these companies could buy coal outside their own captive mines, but actually a sympathetic strike almost certainly would be called by the Lewis union in other mines, if they sought coal elsewhere. A clause in the Appalachian Coal Agreement permits such a shutdown.

United Mine Worker membership among workers of the captive mines is estimated at 95 per cent or over. Hence the actual immediate effect of granting the union shop would appear to be small. Under the union shop an employer can pick any worker he wants, on condition that the latter joins the union after he starts to work. The union shop, as a milder variant of the closed shop, has come into increasing prominence.

A far larger issue than the union shop has been raised by the Roosevelt-Lewis letters, and a possible showdown over the whole broad question of strikes in national defense may be the result. Expressed in terms of personalities Mr. Lewis has come in bitter conflict with the President to whose re-election in 1936 his Union contributed $500,000.

First Clash in 1937

The first clash between the two came in 1937 when Mr. Lewis resented Mr. Roosevelt's phrase "a plague on both your houses" in conjunction with the "Little Steel" strike and in reference to the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. dispute. Mr. Lewis promptly criticized those who "sup at labor's table."

Mr. Lewis showed gathering resentment in the next few years, and in January, 1940 attacked Mr. Roosevelt at the Miner's Union convention, declaring that Mr. Roosevelt would not run again for re-election and that, if he did run, he would be "ignominiously defeated." Mr. Lewis said he would resign as C. I. O. head, if Mr. Roosevelt won.

Mr. Roosevelt won and Mr. Lewis resigned.

Mr. Roosevelt and the New Deal have balked the obvious desire of Congress to pass repressive labor legislation and stem defense strikes. Advocates of such legislation now are champing at the bit and probably would amend or emasculate the Wagner Act if they went into action.

Public sentiment apparently would stand for drastic antilabor legislation. One Gallup Poll indicates 80 per cent of the people in favor of prohibiting defense strikes by law. Another reports a third of the public against any unions at all. Labor relations experts deplore one attitude almost as much as the other, but they recognize the explosive situation and are fearful that intemperate defiance of the White House may touch it off.

The text of Mr. Roosevelt's second letter of appeal to Mr. Lewis follows:

I acknowledge your letter of yesterday. You say that you do not feel warranted in recommending an additional extension of the temporary agreement to keep the captive mines in operation pending a final settlement of the controversy. I must ask you to reconsider this decision.

In this crisis of our national life there must be uninterrupted production of coal for making steel, that basic material of our national defense. That is essential to the preservation of our freedoms, yours and mine; those freedoms upon which the very existence of the United Mine Workers of America depends.

Mr. Myron Taylor is prepared to meet with you on Wednesday to see if you and he in private and personal conference can work out a peaceful solution of the problem. You have agreed to confer with Mr. Taylor. During such conferences, the production of coal for steel making by the mine workers under the established wage scales of the Appalachian Agreement should continue in the broad interest of the safety and defense of the nation.

I am, therefore, as President of the United States, asking you and your associated officers of the United Mine Workers of America, as loyal citizens, to come now to the aid of your country. I ask that work continue at the captive coal mines pending the settlement of the dispute.

Text of Lewis Letter

The text of Mr. Lewis's letter to the President reads as follows:

Oct. 25, 1941.

I accept your commission to meet with Mr. Myron C. Taylor to discuss the captive mines dispute. The meeting can take place at Mr. Taylor's convenience.

In one form or another, negotiations have been in effect with the coal companies and financial interests concerned since the execution of the Southern Wage Agreement in Washington on July 5. These negotiations have not been fruitful. For a period of 40 days, the question has been before the National Defense Mediation Board. The attitude of the Board toward this problem during this period has been casual and lackadaisical to the point of indifference. Over the protest of the United Mine Workers, the Board has called before it only the inferior executives of the corporations involved. The Board discontinued the hearings with such representatives on Oct. 9.

The Board now emerges with a report devoid of conclusions as to merit, evasive as to the responsibilities of the Board, and dumps its own sorry mess into the already overburdened lap of the Chief Executive.

Blame Put in Hillman

Mr. Hillman, of course, is responsible for the fantastic procedure which has been followed. His attitude of vengeful and malignant opposition to the interests of the United Mine Workers of America is only equalled by the fury of his actions against the United Construction Workers in the Currier Lumber case. It is unfortunate that he is able to use his great powers to intimidate governmental agencies to a point where they deprive legitimate organizations of labor of the right of a judicial determination of their grievances under the law.

I regret that the United Mine Workers of America had no opportunity to present you a statement in their own defense prior to your approval of the Hillman procedure yesterday. Under these circumstances, I do not feel warranted in recommending an additional extension of the temporary agreement, to which you refer, in advance of an opportunity to negotiate with the qualified policy-making executives of the corporations which are resisting acceptance of the standard and governmentally approved agreement of the industry.

I shall, however, hold myself in momentary readiness to confer with Mr. Taylor, or any one else you may designate, in the hope that a settlement can be reached without the loss of substantial production.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, Nov. 2, 16, 30; Dec. 7, 21, Jan 4, 18.

10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL), 11.78mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.12mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Nov. 2; Dec. 7; Jan. 4.

7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.78mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), 6.04mc (48.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Nov. 2; Dec. 7; Jan. 4.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 930kc, on Nov. 16; Dec. 21.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Nov. 9; Dec. 14; Jan. 11.

New York

Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Nov. 2, 16; Dec. 7, 21; Jan. 4, 18.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Nov. 2, 16; Dec. 7, 21; Jan. 4, 18.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Dec. 7.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Nov. 2, 16; Dec. 7, 21; Jan. 4, 18.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Nov. 2, 16; Dec. 7, 21; Jan. 4, 18.

San Francisco — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Nov. 2, Dec. 7, Jan. 4.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Nov. 2, 16, 30; Dec. 7, 21, Jan. 4, 18.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; Nov., 2, 16, 30; Dec. 14, 28, Jan. 11, 25.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on Nov. 16; Dec. 21, Jan. 18.

Degrees for Draftees

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 27 (AP)—Princeton University seniors in good standing who are drafted for military service before graduating in June will be eligible for degrees as of February, the Board of Trustees announced.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Leamington: Vague Theater, 3 p. m., Nov. 2.

England

Kent

Bromley: Church Building, Widmore Road, 2:45 p. m., Nov. 22.

Sussex

Brighton: Theater Royal, 2:45 p. m., Nov. 16.

Yorkshire

Hull (First Church): Church Premises, 383 Beverley Road, 3 p. m., Nov. 16.

New Zealand

Christchurch: Civic Theater, Manchester Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 30 and 8 p. m., Dec. 1, November 30 lecture radiocast Station 3YA, 1200 kilocycles.

Dunedin: Town Hall Concert Chamber, 8 p. m., Dec. 2.

New Plymouth: The Opera House, Devon Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 23.

Palmerston North: Opera House, Church Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 25.

Wellington: Town Hall, 8 p. m., Dec. 4; 12:30 p. m., Dec. 5; and 3 p. m., Dec. 7.

United States

Alabama

Montgomery: City Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.

California

Anaheim: Anaheim Union High School Auditorium, 811 West Center Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 3.

Culver City (Fourteenth Church, Los Angeles): Culver City City Hall, 9770 Culver Boulveard, 3 p. m., Nov. 2.

Fresno: Fresno Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.

Huntington Park: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.

La Habra: Washington Grammar School Auditorium, 716 East Central Avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 2.

Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.

Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.

Los Angeles (Eighteenth Church): Church Edifice, Forty-ninth Street and South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

Los Gatos: Los Gatos High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

Oakland (Seventh Church): Oakland Auditorium Theater, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.

Pasadena (Third Church): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.

San Bernardino: Church Edifice, 736 E Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.

San Francisco (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 300 Funston Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.

San Jose: Civic Auditorium, San Carlos at Market Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.

Visalia: Visalia Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 2.

Connecticut

Hartford (Second Church): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, Capital Avenue and Trinity Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 3.

Danbury: Masonic Temple, 337 Main Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 2.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 4. Radiocast Station WINX, 1310 kilocycles.

Florida

Fort Lauderdale: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.

Miami (First Church): Bay Front Park, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

Georgia

Atlanta (Second Church): D. C. O'Keefe Junior High School, 3 p. m., Nov. 2.

Illinois

Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.

Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.

Galesburg: Central Congregational Church, Public Square, 3 p. m.; Nov. 2.

Granite City: Church Edifice, 2560 Delmar Avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 2.

Libertyville: Libertyville Township High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 2.

Pana: Palace Theater, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.

Salem: Oak Park High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.

Wilmette: Church Edifice, 1003 Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.

Indiana

Plymouth: Lincoln High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.

South Bend: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.

Terre Haute: Student Union Building, Indiana State Teachers College, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.

Iowa

Cedar Rapids: Church Edifice, 1242 Second Avenue, S. E., 8 p. m., Nov. 4.

Davenport: Masonic Temple Auditorium, Seventh and Main Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 2.

Fort Dodge: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 2.

Mason City: Mason City High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 2.

Mt. Pleasant: Iowa Wesleyan College Chapel, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m., Nov. 3.

Concord: Veterans Building, Walden Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.

Fitchburg: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 2.

Mariboro: First Church (Congregational), 8:15 p. m., Nov. 2.

Reading: Church Edifice, Lowell and Sanborn Streets, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 2.

Ware: Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 7.

Westfield: High School Hall, Smith Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 7.

Michigan

Detroit (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 14730 Kercheval Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.

Saginaw: City Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 2.

Minnesota

Hibbing: Little Theater, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 6.

Missouri

Brookfield: Brookfield High School, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.

St. Louis (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 3736 Natural Bridge Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

Webster Groves: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

Nebraska

Grand Island (Society): Majestic Theater, 8 p. m., Nov. 3

New Jersey

Elizabeth: Masonic Temple, North Broad Street, 8:30 p. m.; Nov. 3.

Rutherford: Rutherford Senior High School, 54 Elliott Place, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 3.

New York

Glen Cove: High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 6.

Mt. Vernon: Westchester Woman's Club, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 6.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.

Port Washington: Masonic Temple, Haven and Franklin Avenues; 8:15 p. m., Nov. 8.

Rockville Center: South Side High School, Hillside Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 4.

Seneca Falls: Congregational Church, 35 State Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.

Ohio

Cleveland (Second Church): Church Edifice, East Seventy-seventh and Euclid Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

Cleveland (auspices Churches of Greater Cleveland): Music Hall, Cleveland Public Auditorium, East Ninth and St. Clair Avenue, 12:10 p. m., Nov. 5.

Columbus (First Church): Memorial Hall, East Broad Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 6.

Maumee: Maumee High School Auditorium, Gibbs and Sackett Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.

Port Clinton: Erie Theater, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

Upper Sandusky: Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.

Oregon

Eugene: Woodrow Wilson Junior High School, 8 p. m., Nov. 6.

Marshfield: Church Edifice, 730 Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

Pennsylvania

Lock Haven: Court House, 3 p. m., Nov. 2.

Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

Rhode Island

Woonsocket: Church Edifice, Rockland and Bernice Avenues, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

Tennessee

Nashville (Second Church): War Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.

Texas

Beaumont: Rose Room, Hotel Beaumont, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

Vermont

Barre: Spaulding School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.

St. Albans (auspices First Church, Burlington): High School Auditorium, Main Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.

Wisconsin

Antigo: Church Edifice, Seventh Avenue and Superior Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 4.

Oshkosh: The Little Theater, State Teachers' College, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 7.

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Indian Art at Worcester—Dorothy Maynor in Symphony Hall Recital

Long Neglected Native Work Now Prized by Collectors

By Dorothy Adlow

The Worcester Art Museum will show through Nov. 23 a large exhibition of American Indian art. It consists of much of the material exhibited in the great Indian display last winter at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. That exhibition had been arranged and documented by two eminent authorities, Frederick H. Douglas of the Denver Art Museum and René D'Harnoncourt of the United States Department of the Interior. The catalogue, generously illustrated with reproductions (some in color) and provided with illuminating commentary, is a comprehensive discourse on the general field of Indian art.

It is but recently that the art of the American Indian has been welcomed so warmly by aesthetes and collectors. Only yesterday these artifacts lay in the showcases of natural history or anthropology museums. Today they are shown with great respect against handsome backgrounds with benefit of theatrical lighting. People change, tastes alter, but the works of art remain the same. A new impetus carries scholars to tent and pueblo to ferret out all the manifestations of tribal belief and genius. The handiwork of the American Indian has become a revelation of thought. It betokens a way of life upon which the settlers encroached.

* * *

Primitive arts relate legibly the trials of human experience, the struggle to survive amid drought and depradation. American Indian art, through symbol and naturalistic design, discloses the methods which were used to encourage the good will of tribal deities, and to appease natural forces. Belief is implicit in the design motives. Whether the craftsman shaped a pot, wove a basket, molded a mask, drew a mural, painted with sand, loomed a rug, its shape or decoration was informed with higher meaning, invested with deeper purpose. Birds, animals, monsters, and stylized patterns were generally symbolical, meant to address supernatural forces, to invite benevolent influence. The exhibition at Worcester should be approached with some realization of this deep, motivating function which prompted such vivid and forceful expression.

Another way of accepting the Worcester display is to relish the sheer craftsmanship, the skill in manipulating materials, and the appropriate adaptation of material to purpose, of embellishment to function. We today must accept, willy nilly, synthetic materials, plastics, and substitutes. The Indian operated imaginatively with roots and grasses, silver, ivory, pure wool, vegetable dyes, stone, feathers, quills. Some of us feel a nostalgia for these textures and surfaces made meaningful by the sensitive touch.

The stylizations are no longer strange to our eyes; they do not seem, as they once did, childish, archaic, crude, ineptly composed. We have been taught, thanks to the spade-work of certain modern artists, that in such manner of style may lie an ornamental strength, a vigor of pattern which is lacking in suave, sophisticated, naturalistic performance. The Indians, close to nature and expressive of it, made no attempt to copy its surfaces, to match its measures and shapes. They interpreted nature, and articulated their response to it in a language which is becoming decipherable. Picasso, Braque, Klee, Brancusi have taught us to understand our indigenous art. And surrealism, in its pretentious exploration of the realm of thought and feeling, dream and race memory, becomes a pallid salon exotic, compared with the inwardness and transcendency of American Indian art.

* * *

There are at Worcester choice specimens of textiles, Hopi and Navaho weaves. Weaving was an acquired art with the Indians, borrowed from the Spaniards. But the Indians were deft and inventive with new tools and materials. Jewelry, too, was a later cultivation, but that was duly integrated in tribal usage. Pottery and fetiches reach back before history. Like ceramic art the world over, Indian pottery reveals the cultural caliber of the tribesmen. The pottery, hand-molded and freely decorated, bears incised and painted decorations. The masks show powerful characterization and dramatic instinct. They were ritualistic accessories and are employed to this day. The masks of the Indians of the Northwest resemble the Asiatic masks so closely that once again we are prompted to mention the link between our Indians and the Far Eastern cultures. Basketry was a native craft, highly developed by Indian women, sometimes replacing pottery.

At Worcester there are rattles, totems, tools, boxes, shields, batons, weapons, beaded garments, effigies. The workmanship varies from flat and decorative mode to the round and plastic handling. There is so great a diversity in materials, styles, and temperaments that we must conclude that the American Indians represented many cultural tendencies.

The Worcester exhibition divides the culture groups into Pueblo Cornplanters, Navaho Shepherds, Apache Mountain People, Desert Dwellers of the Southwest, Seedgathers of the Far West, Hunters of the Plains, Woodsmen of the East, Fishermen of the Northwest Coast, and Eskimo Hunters of the Arctic. Influences of all types of geographic environment, diverse climates, drawbacks and enhancements of abundant or scant natural resource, proximity to the sea, are noted in the artifacts.

Wooden Rattle

Exhibit from Southeastern Alaska, lent by the Washington State Museum, Seattle, now on display at Worcester.

Wooden Mask, Southwestern Alaska

In the exhibition of Indian Art of the United States, circulated by the Museum of Modern Art, New York, and now at the Worcester Art Museum. This item was lent by the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, New York.

Stone Statuette

In the exhibition of American Indian Art at Worcester.

Bruno

Shirley Sinclair

Soprano to be heard in recital in Jordan Hall Tuesday evening.

Opening Tonight

"Macbeth"—At the Colonial. Revival of the Shakespearean tragedy, produced by Maurice Evans and directed by Margaret Webster. Mr. Evans and Judith Anderson co-star in a cast which includes Herbert Rudley, Staats Cotsworth, Viola Keats, Harry Irvine, Henry Brandon, Ralph Clanton, Abby Lewis, Erford Gage, Philip Huston, Grace Coppin, Richard Tyler, Alex Courtnay, John Ireland, Gregory Morton, William Hanson, Ada McFarland, William Nichols, Walter Williams, Emmet Rogers, and John Straub. Settings have been designed by Samuel Leve and costumes by Lemuel Ayers. Music has been composed by Lehman Engel.

"Separate Rooms"—At the Wilbur. Farce, going on tour from New York, with a cast that includes Alan Dinehart, Anna Sten, Lyle Talbot, Virginia Smith, Lionel Ince, Kirk Brown, Warren Douglas, Madora Keene, and Wesley Givens.

Ballet Program Changed

"Magic Swan" has been dropped from the Boston repertory of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. No reason is officially assigned, but the work was not well received in New York. "Labyrinth," which will have its local premiere on Nov. 3, will not be repeated, as scheduled, on Nov. 6. The revised list now stands as follows:

Monday, Nov. 3: "Les Sylphides," "Labyrinth," "Gaîté Parisienne."
Tuesday, Nov. 4: "The Nutcracker," "Spectre de la Rose," "Le Beau Danube."
Wednesday matinee, Nov. 5: "Coppélia," "Spectre de la Rose," "Prince Igor."
Wednesday evening, Nov. 5: "Schéhérazade," "Saratoga," "Afternoon of a Faun," "Capriccio Espagnol."
Thursday, Nov. 6: "Vienna, 1814," "Lake of Swans," "Bogatyr."
Friday, Nov. 7: "Les Sylphides," "The New Yorker," "Le Beau Danube."
Saturday matinee, Nov. 8: "The Nutcracker," "Capriccio Espagnol," "Serenade."
Saturday, Nov. 8: "Saratoga," "Gaîté Parisienne," "Schéhérazade."

Art Exhibitions

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place entrance—Pictures by Frank Anthony Goodline. Through Nov. 3.

Charles S. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Ship paintings and prints. Through October.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Paintings by Polly Nordell. Through October.

Children's Museum, 50 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days, 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays 2 to 5.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Oil landscapes by Mrs. Dorothea Sheparad Bassett. Through Nov. 7.

Doll and Richards, Inc., 140 Newbury Street—Character sketches in water color by Nancy Dyer. Paintings in water color by H. Anthony Dyer. Through Nov. 14.

Fine Arts Theater—Exhibition by Michael Orogo. Through November.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Exhibition of works of art by the partially blind. Through Nov. 1. Group of Rubens and Van Dyck oil sketches and drawings. Through October. Contemporary Graphic Art in America. Through November. Islamic Art of the 14-17th centuries. French drawings of the 19th and 20th centuries; X-day shadographs. Modern Japanese woodblock prints. Through October. Rajup art of the 16th-18th centuries. Through December.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street (Boston Art Club). Exhibition of works by members of the Boston Art Club, past and present. Through Nov. 10.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Water colors by Glenn G. MacNutt. Through Nov. 8.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Paintings and drawings by Victor Hammer. Oct. 28-Nov. 15.

Star House, 71 Chestnut Street—Portraits by Patricia Marshall Tate.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Retrospective exhibition of paintings by Eugene Berman. Through Nov. 10.

The Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street—Water colors by Forrest Orr. Through October.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Latest paintings by Pieter van Veen and Pierre Van Veen. Through Nov. 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursday, and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5; Sundays 2 to 6; closed Mondays. Water colors by Winslow Homer, from the John S. Ames and Boston Museum Collections. (Water Color Galleries—through December); Paintings by contemporary American artists. (Provisional Acquisitions Gallery); Twentieth Century Prints. (Print Department).

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery—Exhibition of paintings by European artists teaching in America. Through Nov. 9.

Fitchburg: Fitchburg Art Center—Paintings by Allan Davidson; woodcuts by J. J. Lankes; photographs by Trude Fleischmann. Through Oct. 29.

Lowell: Touring exhibition of works by members of the American Artists Professional League. Through Nov. 10.

Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum—Oil paintings by Frederick Thompson. Through October.

Springfield: Springfield Museum of Arts. Exhibition of Ecclesiastic Arts.

Springfield: Springfield Museum of Fine Arts—Architectural exhibit of Springfield, and the housing problem. Through October.

Wellesley: Wellesley College Art Museum—Work of Paul Klee lent by the Museum of Modern Art, New York. Through Nov. 2.

Winchester Public Library: Oil paintings by John Carlson and Emile A. Gruppe. Through Oct. 29.

Williamstown: Lawrence Art Museum, Williams College. Exhibition of Recent Accessions and Paintings by Lewis Tavelli. Through Oct. 30.

Worcester: Worcester Exhibition of American Indian Art. Through Nov. 23.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—Exhibitions: Photographs and films by Frances Flaherty, water colors of Hawaiian flowers by Mrs. Conrad Lanza, oils by Everett Warner and 50 prints from Uruguay. Through October.

Rhode Island

Providence: Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design—Miniature Room (European series), by Mrs. James Ward Thorne.

Providence Art Club—Water colors by Frederic Whitaker. Through Nov. 9.

On the Stage

Financial Reports

The Shubert Theater box office opened last week for "Sons o' Fun" to an advance sale of $25,000. This, according to A. G. Munro, manager, is the largest in his 14 years association with the theater. Two additional treasurers have been added to the box office staff to handle the heavy flow of mail and telephone orders. Ole Olsen and Chic Johnson flew to Boston from Hollywood yesterday for dress rehearsals of the show, which will have its premieres here Thursday. The company arrived last night by train from New York.

"Candle in the Wind," which opened in New York last week, grossed $19,200 in seven performances, and is reported to have an advance sale of $500,000.

* * *

On the Road

Ed Wynn's road tour in "Boys and Girls Together" is reported to be terminating in St. Louis on Nov. 8.

In Chicago, "Western Union, Please" is closing without attempting to make an entrance into New York.

Handel Arias As Presented By the Singer

By Winthrop P. Tryon

One of the unanswerable questions in music is how the arias of Handel were sung in Handel's own day; more particularly, his opera scenes. For some of them, simply as problems of style, appear almost insoluble. Artists today perform them with assurance enough, though seldom in a way to persuade a listener that they are doing more than making a study of them. They "interpret" them, perhaps, in the modern way of speaking, but they rarely give the effect of mastering the vocal demands of the music. They provide a good enough reproduction of something antique and historic, without seeming to call back the real thing, as Dorothy Maynor, the soprano, succeeded in doing at her recital in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, with assistance of Arpad Sandor at the piano.

* * *

Or did she succeed? There can be dispute; nevertheless, there was something about her presentation of the air, "V'adoro pupille," from Handel's "Julius Caesar," and of the air, "Care selve," from Handel's "Atalanta," that sounded in the Handelian vein. Possibly it was nothing but the singer's extraordinary control that caused the impression of appropriateness. The majestic quality in Handel may need precisely this element of control for its realization. It is not something an artist puts into a Handelian strain, but rather something that comes out if the artist possesses a majestic and commanding power of execution. Those phrases have a sustained length that are beyond the abilities of many of the most gifted and most highly trained vocalists. Yet they lie well inside the gifts forces, and endowments of Miss Maynor.

Handel is an outrageous taskmaster, and here comes along an apprentice who can take his orders and fullfil them. That does not say that Miss Maynor can stand up with all her contemporaries in the dramatic soprano field singing the grand aria from the opera, "Fidelio," of Beethoven. That is something on the noble and romantic order; and while it calls for a fair amount of control, it calls for something outside vocal technique which Miss Maynor, we may in all appreciation of her talents say, has yet to grow into possession of.

* * *

A song on the program that can hardly be classed in importance with the works of Brahms, Strauss, and even Tchaikovsky, which the soprano offered, and still one which comes out as something interesting and significant under her handling, is "Thou Art Risen, My Beloved," by Coleridge-Taylor. This composer's works for voice are characterized by a type of melody of a special charm and fascination, of which Miss Maynor captures the meaning. The piece proves decidedly a song for her.

On negro spirituals Miss Maynor is of course plentifully authentic, singing them, as no doubt they should be sung, as though she were not one voice but a chorus of voices.

Bruno

Kathleen Roche

In the revival of "The Mikado" continuing at the Majestic.

Concert Calendar

Tuesday, Oct. 28

Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Symphony Hall at 3.

Recital by Shirley Sinclair, soprano. Jordan Hall at 8:15.

Wednesday, Oct. 29

Concert by Jan Smeterlin, Polish pianist. Jordan Hall at 8:30.

Thursday, Oct. 30

Concert by Halmar Grabeau, Cuban pianist. Jordan Hall at 8:30.

Friday, Oct. 31

Regular Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Program of Dvořák's music in honor of his centenary. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Ruth Posselt, violin soloist. Symphony Hall at 2:30.

Saturday, Nov. 1

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Program of Dvořák's music in honor of his centenary. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Ruth Posselt, violin soloist. Symphony Hall at 8:15.

Sunday, Nov. 2

Concert by Bronislaw Huberman, violinist. Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, at 2.

Chardon-Barnett

Ives Chardon, cellist, and David Barnett, pianist, will give a concert in Billings Hall, Wellesley College, Tuesday evening, Nov. 4. The program includes Bach's Sonata in G minor, Mendelssohn's in D major, and Mr. Barnett's op. 13. The event is a faculty recital, open to the public without charge.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 3.

Theaters

Colonial—
"Macbeth," revival of Shakespeare's tragedy. Starring Maurice Evans and Judith Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon, and Forrest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—
"The Mikado." Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, revived by Messrs. Shubert. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Separate Rooms," comedy. Featuring Alan Dinehart, Anna Sten and Live Talbot. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 2:10, 5:30, 9. "World Premiere," John Barrymore. 4:10, 7:40.

Fenway—
"Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 12:50, 3:45, 6:50, 9:35. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"The Stars Look Down." 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:10, 9:15. "March of Time," "Texas." 2:35, 4:40, 6:45, 8:50.

Keith Memorial—
"The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Unexpected Uncle," Charles Coburn and Anne Shirley. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:35.

Exmore—
"Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. 1:25, 4:50, 8:10. "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 3:10, 6:30, 9:50.

Metropolitan—
"Law of the Tropics," Constance Bennett and Jeffrey Lynn. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:10. "The Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart and Mary Astor. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:30.

Modern—
"Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler and Mary Beth Hughes. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:10. "A Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. Quiz Kids. 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.

Orpheum—
"Smilin' Through." Gene Raymond and Ian Hunter. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:15, 10:10. "Tanks a Million." William Tracy, James Gleason. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:30, 9:10.

Paramount—
"Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

R. K. O.-Boston—
"Never Give a Sucker a Break." W. C. Fields, Gloria Jean. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 8:55. "Stage Show: 10:10 a. m., 1:15, 4:15, 7:20, 10:10.

Scollay—
"A Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler and Mary Beth Hughes. 10:35 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. Quiz Kids. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"U. S. Army Tanks in Action." "England—Yesterday." "Alive in the Deep." "Golf with Patty Berg." "Ray Whitley in a Musical Western." "Highways of Friendship," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Tanks a Million," William Tracy, James Gleason. 1:10, 3:50, 6:30, 9:15. "Smilin' Through," Gene Raymond and Ian Hunter. 11:30, a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:30, 10:15.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"The Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart and Sylvia Sidney. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. Continuous from 1-11.

Telepix—
"Lowell Thomas on the U. S. Armored Force," "Henry King and Orchestra," "Kitchen Quiz," "Village in India," "The World of Sound," cartoons and 30 minutes news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Frightened Lady," 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:40, 6:15, 8:40. "Spooks Run Wild," Bela Lugosi. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 7:30, 10:10.

Tremont—
"Two Girls on Broadway," 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:35, 8:30. "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 9:25 a. m., 3:45, 8:50, 10.

Uptown—
"Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. 1:05, 4:35, 8:15. "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. 2:40, 6:10, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmie Lydon. 1:5, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "World Premiere," John Barrymore. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "Gay Vagabond," Cesare Romero. 2, Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Brother Rat," Priscilla Lane and Wayne Morris. "Northwest Passage." 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton and Ann Rutherford. 1:30 and 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce. 2:10, 5:15, 8:10. "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35.
Brookline Village: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.
Cleveland Circle: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "I'll Wait for You." 2 and 8.
University: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "Ice Capades," Dorothy Lewis and Jerry Colonna. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Lady from Louisiana," John Wayne. "Jingle Cavalcade." 2, Continuous 7-11.
Strand: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. 3:15, 9:15. "Henry Aldrich for President." 1:54, 7:54.
Codman Square: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 3:20, 9:20. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 3:06, 8:21. "Broadway Limited." 1:45, 7, 9:53.
Park: "Ice Capades," Dorothy Lewis and Jerry Colonna. "Bride Wore Crutches," Lynn Roberts. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:15, 9:30. "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 1:53, 8:08.
Hyde Park: "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova. "Hurricane Smith," Ray Middleton. 2, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Ice Capades," Dorothy Lewis and Jerry Colonna. "This Way Please." 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan. 4, 9. "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 2:30, 8:15.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "Give Us Wings," Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 3:40, 6, 9:20.
Mystic: "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. 1:55, 8. "Hold That Goat," Abbott and Costello. 3:25, 9:30.
Maplewood: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee. 1:45, 7:30.
Orpheum: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. "Sunset in Wyoming," Gene Autry. 1:45, Evening 7-11.
Strand: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. 3:15, 9:15. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President."

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart and Robert Young.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 2:50, 8:50. "Bride Wore Crutches," Lynne Roberts and Ted North. 1:45, 7:45.

NATICK—Colonial: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. 2:15, 9. "World Premiere," John Barrymore. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "World Premiere," John Barrymore. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. "Pittsburg Kid," Billy Conn and Jean Parker.
Strand: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern and George Murphy.

REVERE—Boulevard: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. 2, 8:30.
Revere: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-in-Theater: "The Westerner," Gary Cooper and Walter Brennan. "Repent at Leisure," Wendie Barrie and Kent Taylor. Continuous 7:30 to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce and Robert Lowery. 2 and 8.
Central: "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson and Marlene Dietrich. "For Beauty's Sake," Marjorie Weaver. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Power Dive," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane. 2 and 7:
Strand: "Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis. "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery and Osa Massen. 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Whistling in the Dark," Conrad Veidt and Ann Rutherford. "Angels with Broken Wings," Binnie Barnes. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Don Ameche and Mary Martin. "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 2:40, 8:25.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. "Broadway Limited," Victor MacLaglen and Marjorie Woodworth. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Cheers for Miss Bishop," William Gargan and Martha Scott. "Out of the Fog," John Garfield and Ida Lupino. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Thieves Fall Out." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Ninotchka," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. "The People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lionel Barrymore and Lew Ayres. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Fore-river-in Theater: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Rita Hayworth. "Saint's Vacation," Hugh Sinclair and Sally Gray. Continuous 7:30 p. m. to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "She Knew all the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 3:25, 8:04. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall and Virginia Field. 2:15, 6:53, 9:48.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
3rd WEEK
Bette Davis in The LITTLE FOXES
HERBERT MARSHALL
Co-Feature
UNEXPECTED UNCLE
ANNE SHIRLEY • JAMES CRAIG

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
30c. 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
Jeannette MacDONALD ★ Brian AHERNE
"SMILIN' THROUGH"
Plus: "Tanks A Million"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY NOW
Bob Hope • Paulette Goddard
"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH"
Plus "Buy Me That Town"

EXETER
PEMBURY and EXETER STS. • KEN.7067
Evs.-Sat.-Sun. 44c, 35c, 25c. Aft. 30c. Tax Inc.
Orson Welles in
"CITIZEN KANE"
Plus "World Premiere"

BOSTON (STAGE)

MAJESTIC—Last Week—Evgs. 8:30
THE BEST MIKADO CO. AMERICA HAS EVER SEEN
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AT 2:30
The Messrs. Shubert & Gilbert & Sullivan Opera Co. present
The MIKADO
Evgs.: $2.20-1.65-1.10-.85c-.55c; Wed. Mat. $1.10-.85c-.55c; Sat. Mat. $1.65-1.10-.55c
OPENS MONDAY, NOV. 3
"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE"
Same Prices as "Mikado"
Mail Orders Now—Seats Thurs.

COLONIAL - Tonight 8:30
MAURICE EVANS • JUDITH ANDERSON
MACBETH
Evgs. $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mats. Thursday-Saturday $1.10 to $2.75

BOSTON

30TH ANNUAL
Florence Crittenton Bazaar
Copley-Plaza Hotel
OCT. 28-29
Tuesday—
Fashion Show 2:30 and 8:30 P. M. Luncheon 12-2—Turkey Dinner 6-8, tickets $1
Wednesday—
Hairdo and Makeup Show 11 A. M. Luncheon 12-2—Bridge Party 2:30 P. M.
Twenty-five Merchandise Booths

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT 8:15
OPENING MONDAY CONCERT
TOMORROW AT 3
OPENING TUESDAY CONCERT
Boston Symphony Orchestra
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY
Conductor

ANITA DAVIS-CHASE ANNOUNCES
JORDAN HALL—Tomorrow Evening
SHIRLEY SINCLAIR, Soprano
Tickets at Box Office—50c to $1.65

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey, for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. Phone 265 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"A masterpiece." ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience."
J. T., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN
ROYALE Theatre, 45th St. W. of Broadway Clr. 6-6760
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40
Mail orders promptly filled

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson Paul Lukas Mady Christians
MARVIN BECK Thea., 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

THE MOST
DISTINGUISHED EVENT OF THE SEASON!
World Premiere
Tuesday Evening, October 28th
at 8:30 P.M.

The producer and the director of many of the screen's finest achievements unite to give you a breath-taking drama that surpasses by far all of their superb triumphs of the past!

Twentieth Century-Fox Presents
Richard Llewellyn's
HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY
Produced by DARRYL F. ZANUCK
Directed by JOHN FORD
United Artists RIVOLI Broadway at 49th
Regular Continuous Performances Start Wednesday, October 29th at 9:30 A. M.
*All proceeds of the World Premiere will go to the Navy Relief Society

TYRONE POWER • BETTY GRABLE
'A YANK IN THE R.A.F.'
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
Fred Astaire • Rita Hayworth
"YOU'LL NEVER GET RICH"
Songs by Cole Porter
A Columbia Picture
Gala Stage Revue Symphony Orchestra
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4800

The Home Forum

A Task Made Light

IN A RECENT domestic exigency, I found myself faced by a task that women have always considered drudgery—that of washing the family dishes. Although my family was large and the dishes were many, I surprised myself by enjoying my successive hours at the sink. That happy result was due to a discovery that turned work into play. The discovery was this: that to find pleasure in washing dishes one should have imagination.

The breakfast dishes were responsible for my discovery. Ours happen to be of a pale gray pottery with neat blue borders. Playsuits of similar color and pattern would be most attractive, I thought. And then, "If these dishes were children uniformly clad in such play suits," I said to myself, "I should not in the least object to washing their sticky faces and making them tidy for school." Thereupon I gaily applied soap and water to their faces, and carried them to the pantry shelf, which I easily visualized as the schoolhouse.

After a morning or two I began to personify them. There was the one sure to be smeared with jam; that other with traces of egg, to say nothing of the one, whistle clean, that evidenced a hearty and uncritical appetite. The cream jug, in particular, had marked character, it was so chubby and jolly looking. It set me to thinking of a similarly proportioned little boy I had once taught to write. Jock had brought zest to his tasks. I remembered how happily he had cried out: "It's a cinch to make M's," on that day when he had mastered the fashioning of the three loops of that character. I thought, too, of his first day at school, when he had run home to tell his mother that, when I came to his name on the roll call, I wished him to respond by crying, "President." Jock might well be President by this time—at least, of some board.

* * *

The dinner dishes were more formidable, but, on the other hand, they gave more scope to the imagination. Sometimes I had a veritable congress of nations in the dish pan, for the soup bowls had come from Spain, the dinner plates from one of those century-old potteries of England, the small coffee cups from France, and the glasses from Mexico. Each in turn aroused a separate and pleasant strain of reflection. I thought of Spain when those bowls had been fashioned; of the sun, the color, the laughter, of the girls behind the gratings and the men with their guitars. I thought of the great potteries of England, in particular those of the Five Towns, so familiar to us from Arnold Bennett's *Old Wives' Tale*. Bennett had said that no English woman could drink tea without the aid of the Five Towns; that, whenever a woman in England broke a plate, the fracture meant new business for one of the five. What a calamity it would be to the world if those chimneys smoked no more! One had to say "There will always be an England," at the mere thought. How far the miscellany of dishes had carried my mind as I stood in my smock swabbing their upturned faces!

* * *

The dinner dishes disposed of, there always remained a motley assortment of cracked plates and cups without handles, now relegated to holding food in the ice chest. Were these melancholy relics of better days without interest? Far from it. They one and all had their stories, some of which I recalled with pleasure.

The plate with the pink border, with a hand-painted pear in its center, had been one of a dozen fruit plates that belonged to my grandmother. Occasionally she used to call on me to deal them out in turn to ladies who had assembled to sew for some worthy cause. How associated they were with homemade layer cakes, and beautiful bunches of white grapes from her hothouse! (Even then I dimly realized the important part which frosted cake played in holding ladies to good intentions.) And now this plate, decorated with the pear, was all that was left of the dozen. The nick in its rim would forever bar it from polite society.

* * *

The other articles had not fallen from such a height. They had never been anything in their heyday but parts of earthenware sets. Now, in their battered condition, they suggested little more than those tramps who used to come to our back door, asking for "cold victuals." As I washed their humble faces, suddenly arose the recollection of the story of a particular tramp whose story I had chanced upon. This "knight of the road" had profited by his vagrancy and stored his mind with many delicate impressions of the English countryside, so that one day he flowered into a poet. I tried to recall the successive verses of his best-loved poem, but only got as far as

> "What is this life if, full of care,
> We have no time to stand and stare,
>
> No time to stand beneath the boughs,
> And stare as long as sheep or cows."

How amazing that an old earthenware saucer, badly nicked, should have served to remind me of W. H. Davies! I handled the saucer with particular care before it went back into the ice chest.

* * *

So far, the dishwashing had been a gay adventure, but now the time had arrived, no longer to be postponed, to wrestle with the pots and pans. Smoke stained, battle scarred, grease encrusted, they awaited my reluctant attentions. Could imagination help me now? It could and did. What were these veterans but warriors in armor—soldiers who had withstood fire, outlasted glass and china, and been vastly more serviceable? What use could one have for even a gold encrusted porcelain dish, if nothing had come from the kitchen with which to fill it?

I seized my steel mesh, my pumice, my soap, and fell to with a will. Had not ladies of old helped their weary, bespattered knights back to decency? When "young Harry" had been seen "with his beaver on, his cuisses on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,—rise from the ground"—he might well have been bedaubed. And Richard, who fell and cried "my kingdom for a horse," could not have been overly clean when he arose.

* * *

"What are you murmuring?" asked my neighbor, at this moment entering the kitchen.

I indicated the pots and pans, scoured until they shone: "All furnish'd, all in arms. . . And gorgeous as the sun at midsummer," I quoted.

"Have you really washed them all?" the visitor exclaimed. "You poor dear! And you say you don't really mind, that it amuses you to wash dishes? Well, perhaps it may, but do not forget that you don't have the task to do, day in and day out."

There was, I conceded, something in that!

OCTAVIA ROBERTS

By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"JUDGMENT OF PARIS": *An Italian Painting From the Fifteenth Century*

ITALIAN PAINTERS of the fifteenth century often painted pictures of classical subjects. They turned back to the Greeks deliberately, emulating their intellectual curiosity and illustrating their myths. It had, of course, been customary to portray themes which related to Christian belief and history. But the Renaissance is named for the revival of the antique, and, in general, for the tendency to abandon sacred for secular or pagan subjects. The function of the painter also became secularized. His pictures were often used to adorn civic buildings, and to decorate furniture. The latter was simple, and the most important piece of furniture was a chest or cassone which was carved, gilded and painted. This panel in the Fogg Art Museum may have served just such a purpose.

The painter's name is not known and so, for convenience, he is referred to as the "Paris Master." The picture was painted originally in tempera; it has been transferred to canvas. In it we see Juno, Venus, and Minerva, who are discussing the fateful apple. Jupiter, who stands with them, advises that they abide by the decision of Paris. Handsome Paris sits surrounded by his herd at the right, offering the apple to Venus. Two episodes are represented, the earlier to the left, the later to the right. This "continuous method of representation" was often used in early Renaissance pictures. It is a very common practice also among primitives.

D. A.

נאָט ענטפערט דאָם געראַטענע געבעט

אָן אינטערעסאַנט פֿון דעם אויבנ־גערעדטענעם אַרטיקעל וועלכן קריסטינא סיוועס

וועלן א פּנימער־אַראָמאַנג וועלכע אויפֿמערקזאַמקייט אויף אַ ליכטיגען טאָג, ווערפֿט אַרײַן די ליכטיגקייט. דאָס גיסט אויס דעם זונשײַן פֿון אײַנצלנעם מענטשלעכן באַוווסטזײַן, אַ דערזעט אויף דעם אַלנס פֿון גאָט און דעם אַמפּליטוד פֿון זײַן אויסזאָרגונג פֿאַר דעם מענטשן.

עס איז גיכער אַ זאַך וואָס איז מער ווירקלעכער ווי דער פֿאַקט, אַז די גיסטיגע ווירקלעכקייטן וועט טוט כל טעג רעגירן די וועלט. אַפֿילו די וואָס לייקענען גאָט ווענדן דעם מענטשן אַלע אַרײַן צו אַ גרעסערער ווירקלעכקייט ווי דאָס וואָס מען קען באַווײַזן מיט די פֿינף פֿיזישע סענסעס. אָבער פֿילע טענקערס וואָס האָבן פֿראָגירט דעם ווירקלעכקייט פֿון דעם וואָס מען זעט מיט די אויגן, האָבן זיך אומגעקערט צו גאָט אַלס דער איינציקער ווירקלעכער מחשבֿה, דער איינציקער ווירקלעכער אידעאַל. אַ סך האָבן זיך באַקערט פֿון אַגנאָסטיציזם און אַטהעיזם צו דער קריסטלעכער וויסנשאַפֿט פֿון גאָט־וויסנשאַפֿט, ווײַל זי האָט זיי באַוויזן אַז דאָס וואָס מען האָט פֿאַרגליכן מיט גאָט איז נישט בלויז נישט ווירקלעך, נאָר אויך אַ ליגן. אַ מענטש קען נישט אָנהייבן צו פֿאַרשטיין גאָט ביז ער האָט אַנטדעקט אַז גאָט איז ליבע, אַז ליבע איז אַ ווירקלעכקייט, אַז ליבע איז אַלמעכטיג, אַז ליבע איז אַלוויסנדיק, אַז ליבע איז אַלגענוג. ווען אַ מענטש האָט אַנטדעקט אַז ליבע איז גאָט, דאַן האָט ער אַנטדעקט אַז ער האָט נישט קיין אַנדערן גאָט ווי ליבע, אַז ער האָט נישט קיין אַנדערן מחשבֿה ווי ליבע, אַז ער האָט נישט קיין אַנדערן לעבן ווי ליבע, אַז ער האָט נישט קיין אַנדערן אידעאַל ווי ליבע, אַז ער האָט נישט קיין אַנדערן נאַטור ווי ליבע, אַז ער האָט נישט קיין אַנדערן מענטש ווי ליבע, אַז ער האָט נישט קיין אַנדערן אינטעליגענץ ווי ליבע, אַז ער האָט נישט קיין אַנדערן פּרינציפּ ווי ליבע, אַז ער האָט נישט קיין אַנדערן מאַכט ווי ליבע, אַז ער האָט נישט קיין אַנדערן מציאות ווי ליבע, אַז ער האָט נישט קיין אַנדערן וועזן ווי ליבע, אַז ער האָט נישט קיין אַנדערן פֿאָרעם ווי ליבע, אַז ער האָט נישט קיין אַנדערן אייגנשאַפֿט ווי ליבע, אַז ער האָט נישט קיין אַנדערן אַטריבוט ווי ליבע, אַז ער האָט נישט קיין אַנדערן אַקטיוויטעט ווי ליבע, אַז ער האָט נישט קיין אַנדערן אַפֿעקט ווי ליבע, אַז ער האָט נישט קיין אַנדערן אַנטוויקלונג ווי ליבע, אַז ער האָט נישט קיין אַנדערן אויסדרוק ווי ליבע, אַז ער האָט נישט קיין אַנדערן אָפּשפּיגלונג ווי ליבע, אַז ער האָט נישט קיין אַנדערן אַפּערירונג ווי ליבע, אַז ער האָט נישט קיין אַנדערן אַפּעראַציע

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1941

Intimate Message: Washington

Argentina Comes Along ..... *By Roland Hall Sharp*

Jot it down as a milestone in Western Hemisphere affairs that Argentina is definitely falling into step with the United States and the other American nations.

Argentina's change of stride has come gradually. Only a short while ago the proud Republic of the Rio de la Plata gloried in being "dissenter-in-chief" at Pan-American conferences.

First signs of a more amenable attitude in Buenos Aires came soon after the outbreak of war in Europe.

Latest evidences of momentum and depth along the new path are being written in today's news, and in the private expressions of Argentines themselves.

Looking back on periodic associations with Argentine officials—in Buenos Aires before the war, in Lima at the eighth Pan-American conference just nine months before the invasion of Poland, in Panama, three weeks after war began, in Havana soon after the fall of France, in Argentina earlier this year, and in Washington now—I find a steady increase in friendliness.

There were Argentines in Lima who spoke curtly, to say the least, to North Americans.

Argentina's official policy at Lima reflected a general attitude of aloofness, and at times was obstructive.

But that was before the war.

Some Leaders Alert

Being intelligent individually and astute in world diplomacy, the more alert Argentines quickly grasped what this Nazi war meant to them. Others remained indifferent, or pretended to be indifferent, rather than execute an about-face.

Yet even in 1938—year of the Lima Conference—voices were being raised in Argentina against the Nazi menace.

By the time the Panama Conference convened on Sept. 21, 1939, Argentina's trade with Europe already had felt the first heavy impact of blockade in the Atlantic. The minimum change indicated for Argentina was an effort to replace lost European markets, as far as possible, with those in the Americas. From this basic economic policy stemmed a diplomacy of greater collaboration within the Pan-Amercian framework.

Even so, the ingrained conservatism of Argentina held the Nation's leaders back from a too rapid change. Temporary convenience might dictate a more-American policy, but their eyes kept turning back to Europe.

The fall of France in early summer, 1940, profoundly shook Argentina's outlook.

Some saw the future of Europe set in a Nazi mold, and began to adjust themselves to that mold.

Others, disturbed by the confusion that had descended on Argentine thinking, and convinced that a free Argentina would be impossible under a Nazi world system, organized to combat Hitler's advance agents in Argentina.

Out of that period came Accion Argentina, a militant anti-Nazi nucleus in Buenos Aires that rapidly spread over the country. When I visited its headquarters last April they claimed 300,000 members, and have since raised this beyond a half million in a country of about thirteen millions.

Anti-'Fifth Column' Drive

A young Deputy, Raul Damonte Taborda of the Radical Party (moderate in North American terms), as well as the Socialist Party, meanwhile were carrying on an intensive drive for Congressional action against the Nazi "fifth column."

In spite of these moves, the Argentine Congress held back. The Argentine delegation to the Havana meeting in July, 1940, still insisted officially that the Americas were not menaced. Dr. Leopoldo Melo, head of the delegation, took great pains to explain why Argentina was not disturbed. But he said, as his predecessors had said at Lima, that in event of an actual danger, Argentina would be found shoulder to shoulder with the other American nations.

At the time, this sounded like a political promise, although it somehow carried a certain ring of sincerity.

Latest developments confirm that impression.

In tangible terms, this is the record:

The Argentine Conservatives, Army, and Roman Catholic policymakers have deferred to the wishes of the popular majority at least to the extent of permitting the Nazis to be exposed and partially suppressed.

This action probably would not have been allowed unless Argentina saw definite prospects of a German defeat.

There have been many evidences of closer Argentine relations with neighboring South American countries and with the United States. This is climaxed in the new reciprocal trade pact, an accomplishment that proved impossible in January of 1940.

So, Argentina is coming along.

The Country Speaks: Cambridge

Popular Uprising and Reform ..... *By DeWitt H. John*

As you view the Cambridge skyline from across the Charles you see little indication that the City is in the middle of a revolution. Nevertheless Cambridge, a notable hotbed of politics, is being rocked to its foundations.

Aroused by civic incompetence and corruption, the Cambridge electorate last year adopted a new charter providing for a nine-man City Council elected by proportional representation and for a City Manager.

But adoption of the new "Plan E" charter did not automatically wrest the reins of power from the old guard and hand them to the friends of reform. Who is to control the City after the new charter goes into effect in January will be decided at the Nov. 4 election. It is a crucial contest and both sides know it.

Hostile to Plan E are most of the professional politicians, including an overwhelming majority of the present City Council. These Councilors, for example, have won position by plurality elections in a single ward. They know the technique of building a bloc of strength in one ward and of loosing campaign barrages at opponents. But the new system is unfamiliar. It calls for election at large. It makes mud slinging at opponents dangerous because a candidate must bank not only on his first-choice votes, but also, under the PR system, on second and third choices of voters supporting other candidates.

Taxpayers Lend Impetus

Pushing reform are many Republicans, some Democrats, independent "respectable" elements, together with a goodly company of Harvard voters led by Dean James M. Landis of Harvard Law School, Chairman of the Cambridge Committee for Plan E. Impetus has come from thousands of taxpayers who have seen the tax rate soar, their last elected Mayor convicted of bribery, and their civic affairs badly mismanaged.

The voters have emphatically accepted Plan E but how well it will work depends upon whom they elect to power. With good reason Plan E leaders, who have indorsed a slate of candidates, fear the new system may be sabotaged if the wrong men win.

There is ground for hope that reform will win a resounding victory. The movement has proved its capacity for vigorous, practical, down-to-earth campaigning from door to door. Its workers are seasoned. Its leaders are shrewd and on the whole have shown it in their long chess game with the entrenched old guard.

1938 Campaign Recalled

The organization got its most spectacular lessons in the first Plan E campaign, which it lost by a hair's breadth, in 1938. This was the campaign when the City Council refused to transmit the referendum petitions to the Secretary of State, who prints the ballots, until the Supreme Court forced them to. This was the season when the City Council sought a law to legislate Harvard out of Cambridge, and the Harvard Lampoon gleefully sent an "ultimatum" demanding that a "buffer state" be set up between the proposed new town of Harvard and the Cambridge City Hall. The smartest press agent couldn't have cornered more newspaper space than these antics.

The 1940 Plan E campaign was less spectacular but more seasoned and thorough; and the movement won, 25,875 to 18,323.

Today the organization has more than 1,200 workers, many of them women from the Cambridge League of Women Voters, ringing doorbells, distributing circulars and educating the voters. With characteristic thoroughness Plan E leaders are holding at least one political rally in each precinct. At the polls their workers will distribute cards showing how to vote for the Plan E slate of candidates. Meanwhile there will be radio talks and other speech-making.

Observers are watching this crucial battle for practical power, to see how thoroughly reform will win. But already the demonstrated effectiveness of the Plan E movement furnishes some practical pointers on how reformers, backed by the voters, can lick politicians at their own game.

To Change the Subject:

There's Peace in the Closet, Now ..... *By Everett M. Smith*

Somehow, I rather suspected it when, some weeks ago, my "one and original" efficient coat-pants-vest cleaner-presser-dyer asked that I should save for him the twisted wire coat hangers on which he always returned my "Sunday-go-to-meeting-best."

Yes, according to a recent news dispatch, there's an acute shortage of wire coat hangers.

And, as usual, it's all due to defense needs.

Well, I've long thought what noble defenders these wire coat hangers would prove. What battles I've fought with them! And how tenaciously they've managed to cling to a sector once they've made an advance.

Strange, I never contemplated tossing them out long before this. Certainly they served no permanent useful purpose—hanging there empty-frocked in the closet. For, after they had performed their only duty—that of safely convoying home from the cleaners the three-piece, trousers extra—the suit was transferred immediately to one of the more rugged wooden individuals which claimed priority in the limited closet space.

An Offensive Offensive Begins

Time and again, during an early-morning rush, I've reached for my coat in the recesses of the all-too-tiny hall closet. And—clatter! bang! whang! plop! You know the rest.

Like a well-organized panzer division in blitzkrieg action, anywhere from one to a dozen or more of the long line of defenders have sprung into instant action, apparently keenly aware that an emergency of some sort existed within the narrow confines of their encampment.

Breaking ranks along the three-foot-minus length of gaspipe which stretches its way across the closet, and which served fairly well on occasion to keep them in line, these defenders of well-pressed garments have plunged recklessly into action, scattering helter-skelter, and parachuting speedily to the floor.

There, they've dug in. Barbed-wire entanglements in all their most belligerent efficiency could scarcely offer stouter resistance. Retrieve one, and you are invariably brought up short by the knotted laces of a heavy pair of ski boots, or the half-zipped zipper of last winter's galoshes. Disentanglement is difficult.

The next hanger comes a bit easier, perhaps. But, apparently it's merely engaging in a clever bit of military strategy. For it persists on dragging after it one-half of a pair of tennis "sneaks."

The third, apparently more resigned to recapture, submits without a struggle. And the fourth, seeing its companions-in-defense so neatly rounded up, fairly shouts "Kamerad!" and not only comes along willingly enough, but insists upon dragging forth three or four more which undoubtedly have remained safely in ambush since the last troop movement a couple of weeks ago.

They Can Reform Ranks at Tailor's Now

Try to separate these boon companions! One finds, with more or less exasperation, that the more a twisted wire coat hanger is twisted, the more twisted one becomes.

About that time, visions of late arrival at business stir within, causing me to drop the whole business until a more propitious moment.

That moment has now come when, after a long day's work, I return to my humble abode, prepared to shed my outer garments and settle down to the evening paper.

As the closet door is opened, the battle breaks forth anew. One of the brave defenders engages itself in a strategic position in the crack between the bottom of the door and the sill. I'm strongly tempted to call an armistice, hang my coat on the door knob or a near-by chair, and give up.

But do I?

No—with grim determination I gather up every last one of the slim wire defenders, and march off with them to the tailor.

My wire coat hangers are now serving in the cause of national defense!

You Can Depend on the Girl Scouts—Yes, Indeed

700,000 young women are now endeavoring to do everything they can to aid defense.

By Mary Kelly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 — While you're checking up on the Nation's natural resources, don't forget the Girl Scouts. They are today celebrating the opening of Girl Scout Week.

Not long ago the Girl Scouts were recreationally-minded young women who loved to cook and then go kicking through the bright autumn leaves—just for fun. But that was two years ago. They're in the "army" now.

They still cook and they still love to hike. They enjoy a certain responsibility in caring for young children and they are much interested in community welfare. They still provide a pleasing ornament for any country road or city office with their wholesome, cheerful beauty—sometimes called "that poster look."

But they now have a Purpose—with a capital "P"—and that is working for the National Defense Program. Girl Scouts—700,000 of them—in cities, towns and villages; on farms, in remote mountain areas, are individually and in groups engaged in running errands for "Uncle Sam." The "errand" may be one that involves saving food, knitting for soldiers or mapping the quickest routes to community centers that would be strategic during an emergency. In countless other ways both the "Brownies," aged 7 to 10, and the Senior Girl Scouts are thinking up new ways and rehearsing old ones of presenting a useful front in home defense.

Pledge of Service

A few months ago, 633 girls and women in Girl Scouting presented a promissory note to President Roosevelt which, in a sense, voiced the sentiments of their 700,000 sisters.

"On demand," the note said, "the Girl Scouts promise to pay to the order of the people of the United States any required number of hours of service in the interest of national defense."

Since then the payments on this note have been steadily coming in. In Hingham, Mass., Girl Scouts have been contributing messenger service to the Red Cross and the National Defense Committee. They have made a thorough study of Hingham streets, mapping the location of important buildings and making detailed plans for feeding, clothing and caring for Hingham people.

In Tarrytown, N. Y., one of the most Scout-minded of communities, since out of an entire population of 1,500, there are 301 Girl Scouts—the intermediate group went in for food conservation by collecting windfalls, making them into jelly and turning it over to hospitals.

Helped in Forestry Work

Cleveland, Ohio, Girl Scouts worked hard and effectively to promote community good will by donating services to church and welfare groups, tending nurseries and joining in other helpful activities. In West Virginia, they took up where the Civilian Conservation Corps boys left off, saving pine trees and current bushes from "blister rust" and winning high praise from the local forestation official.

Having read of the accomplishments of their colleagues across the sea, the Girl Guides of England, including the development of plans to entertain and comfort children confined in shelters, Girl Scouts in many sections of this Nation have branched out into this new field of child care. In Seattle, they gathered up toys and story-books for children's homes. Collections of toys also were made by the Girl Scouts of Oakland, Calif., who, in addition, made and obtained baby garments, clothing and blankets for British relief.

Boston, Mass., Girl Scouts made oilcloth dolls and small cloth toys for the Red Cross to pack in the boxes of needed articles for British children. Also they collected old linen and cotton sheets, pillow cases and towels for bombed-out residents of London. The question of how to provide more nutritious meals for the average family has proved an absorbing one to hundreds of Girl Scouts in New York City who co-operated with the Department of Health and completed a regular course in nutrition, winning badges of honor from City Officials.

Must Be "Handy-Woman"

Any well-trained senior Girl Scout today is sort of a "handy-woman," according to requirements laid down. She knows how to use a pair of pliers, a saw or a hammer as well as a pair of sewing scissors. She can replace a burned-out electric fuse and—typical of the un-static quality of "teen-age" girls—she is skilled in some special mode of transportation. Her "mount" may be a bicycle, a pair of roller skates or an airplane, but when the call comes, she can move fast.

Under emergency conditions, a trained Senior Service Scout can act as a Junior Air Raid Shelter Warden, can relay messages in code, make minor repairs on an automobile, transport evacuees, operate a telephone switchboard or accomplish any number of additional duties.

In line with their whole quickened program of defense, a change in Girl Scout uniforms and equipment was announced at the Dallas convention of the National Girl Scout movement this week. The saving of materials now much needed by the Government will be effected by the new program set forth by Mrs. Robert T. Swaine, of New York City, Chairman of the National Equipment Service Committee.

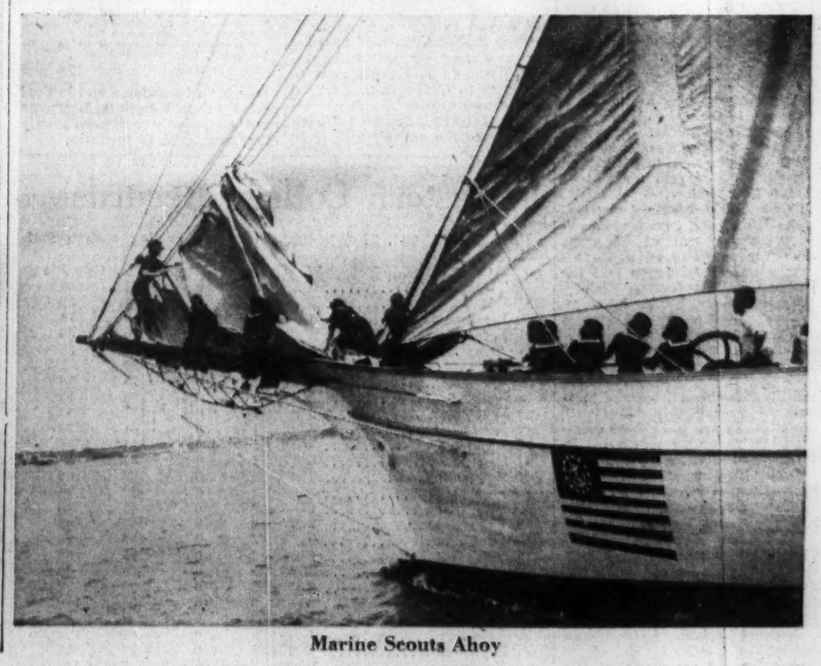
"You can depend upon the Girl Scouts."

The Girl Scouts Do Their Bit Collecting for War Relief

In Tarrytown, N. Y., Salvaging Foods Left by the Pickers

But All Windfalls Don't Get Into the Jelly

Coast Guard Material?



Marine Scouts Ahoy

Undefeated Temple Eleven Comes to Boston on Saturday for Fenway Park Battle

Philadelphia Owls Raise Barrier for B. C. Eagles

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although the manner in which Harvard completely bewildered the Navy last Saturday was still prime news today, not a little interest was turning around again towards Boston College and what it expects to do against Temple in Fenway Park this Saturday.

A year has made a tremendous difference in the way this game shapes up. Last year the Eagles were undefeated and the Owls arrived with the hope of turning in an upset. This week the shoe will be on the other foot, with the Eagles now under-favored and the Owls expectant of continuing their present undefeated record.

B. C. Won

Last fall's game between these two eastern elevens came much earlier in the season, in the third contest to be exact. B. C. had rolled over Centre and Tulane while Temple had swamped Muhlenberg but lost to Georgetown. In the game between the two, Boston College was victorious 33-20 in a thriller in which Charlie O' Rourke and Gene Goodreault gave amazing performances.

Now comes this year's battle, which finds Boston College struggling to regain its lost prestige. Already they have lost to Tulane and Clemson while holding wins over St. Anslem's, Manhattan, and Georgetown. Saturday against the Hoyas the Eagles presented their opponents six points in the first three minutes of play but came back to win 14-6. Temple has beaten Kansas, Virginia Military, Georgetown (17-7 for comparison), Penn State, and Bucknell.

This game should prove a great drawing card for local grid fans, for Harvard will be away at Princeton and will not take any spectators away from Fenway Park. In addition to the B. C.-Tulane game, however, the local front will present Boston University meeting American International at Nickerson Field in Weston and Northeastern playing Tufts in Medford.

Tufts was the only local college stymied in games over the week end. Harvard won its moral victory over Navy; B. C. outscored Georgetown; Boston University downed Western Maryland 14-0 in a game under lights Friday night; and Northeastern turned back a ponderous Upsala eleven 14-7. Tufts found Williams too much to handle and went down to a 34-7 defeat, although that score is not a true indication of the Purple's superiority. Williams deserved to win, but not by any such margin.

Comparison

Dartmouth bounced back into the winning column again with a 7-0 victory over Yale, and it is interesting to note that a Green offense which could gain only 76 yards on the ground against those Crimson linemen a week ago went for 203 yards against the Elis. The Indians stay at home in the hills of Hanover to play William and Mary this Saturday, a team which bowed to Navy 34-0 earlier in the season. Saturday W. & M. trounced George Washington 48-0.

Yale, which opened its season auspiciously with a 21-19 win over Virginia, now finds itself facing a possible repetition of last year's dismal record, when all the Elis could manage out of an eight-game schedule was a 13-7 victory over Dartmouth. Following the Virginia game the Blue has bowed to Penn, Army, and now Dartmouth, and finds something must be done to meet the challenge of Brown in the Bowl this Saturday and then Cornell, Princeton, and Harvard.

Margarita Praised

Skip Stahley's Brown Bear fully merited its 13-0 win over Lafayette on Saturday, and found itself singing the praises of Medford's Henry Margarita, who scored both touchdowns. The Skipper has now brought his Bruins through victories over Wesleyan, Rhode Island State, Tufts, and Lafayette, with only a 13-6 loss to Columbia to mar the record.

The State of Maine series got under way with Colby beating Bowdoin 14-6 and Bates defeating Maine 13-6. It continues this Saturday with Maine playing Colby and Bates playing Bowdoin. Coach Nelson Nitchman, new to Colby this season, finds himself with a team favored for the title on his hands, although he too is beginning to realize that in Pine Tree State football anything can happen—even with Al McCoy out of the picture.

Amherst Leads

In the Little Three series, Amherst takes the lead by virtue of its 16-7 victory over Wesleyan. No games will be played in this series this week end, as Amherst meets Massachusetts State, Wesleyan faces Coast Guard, and Williams is host to Union.

Little Trinity College of Hartford, Conn., remained the last undefeated and untied N. E. aggregation today, and it gained that spot by its 14-13 last-second victory of previously undefeated and untied Coast Guard Academy of New London, Conn. Chuck Foster of Trinity crossed the Tars' goal line after time had expired, and Jerry Boucher made the try for the point after perfect. Trinity started that final play with just two seconds of time left.

In the Vermont State series, Norwich dumped Middlebury 34-0. Vermont lost in a non-series game to New Hampshire 39-18.

Matty Bell Praises Crain

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 27 (AP)—When Jack Crain, the Nacona Nugget, stepped in as field general he made the University of Texas a great football team, observes Matty Bell, whose Southern Methodist University eleven is the next to take on the mighty Orange Wave.

Bell personally scouts one opponent a year. That comes on S. M. U.'s week off—the week before the battle with Texas.

Matty saw the Longhorns last Saturday in their 40-0 slaughter of Rice, and he says he came back home with plenty to think about.

"It's the fastest, quickest charging line I ever saw in college football.

Makes Machine Click

"And the boy who makes that well co-ordinated machine click is Crain. He went in as field general last Thanksgiving Day. That's when Texas beat a great Texas A. & M. team. And Texas hasn't lost a game since.

"And I don't think any team is going to stop Texas unless A. & M. upsets them on Thanksgiving Day.

"The Texas team is even better than I thought it was from my reports. I had heard that the opposition was weak. Now I know that's not the case. The opposition is as good as ever. Texas is just great. I only hope we can hold them under 30 points, but I'm afraid they're going to do us just like the rest of them."

S. M. U. Undefeated

Texas has run over five opponents this season, beating none by fewer than four touchdowns.

Dana Bible, Texas coach, says that when Bell praises the Texas team it's just when he's ready to deliver the defeat. The Texas mentor has history to back him. Never since Bible has been at Texas—it's five years now—have the Longhorns beaten Southern Methodist.

College Football Stars

By the Associated Press

Bruce Smith, Minnesota halfback—Slipped Minnesota's gridiron machine into action with a 69-yard punt, then flipped a 47-yard pass for Gophers' only touchdown in 7-to-0 triumph over Michigan.

Jack Jacobs, Oklahoma halfback — Completed three consecutive forward passes with a soggy ball to score first Sooner touchdown in 16-to-6 upset over Santa Clara.

Bernie Lipkis, Louisiana State center—Ran back intercepted pass 25 yards to Florida's seven then when line plays failed he kicked last-minute field goal for 10-to-7 verdict over 'Gators.

Frank Albert, Stanford quarterback—His daring generalship and a zig-zagging run of 47 yards helped bring Stanford a 13-to-7 victory over Washington and the Pacific Coast Conference lead.

Derace Moser, Texas A. & M. halfback — Moser's end sweeps and precision passing brought remodeled Texas Aggies 48-to-0 Southwest Conference victory over Baylor.

Billy Hillenbrand, Indiana halfback — Sparked his mates with three touchdown passes and scampered 85 yards for fourth in Indiana's 27-to-25 loss to Wisconsin.

Junior Hovious, Mississippi halfback—Went 78 yards for the touchdown that made certain Mississippi's 20-to-13 upset of Tulane.

Jack Crain, Texas halfback — Caught off guard by a quick kick, he hurried back, picked up the ball and raced 80 yards for touchdown in Longhorns' 40-to-0 trimming of Rice.

Angelo Bertelli, Notre Dame halfback—Completed 11 of 21 passes for 178 yards against Illinois. Three tosses were touchdown strikes as Irish won fifth straight game, 49 to 14.

Sonny Baird, Vanderbilt end—Intercepted pass for a touchdown and scored two others as Vanderbilt spilled Princeton, 46 to 7.

Chub Peabody, Harvard guard—His smashing tackles broke up Navy's timing and Middies were fortunate to escape from Harvard with 0-to-0 deadlock.

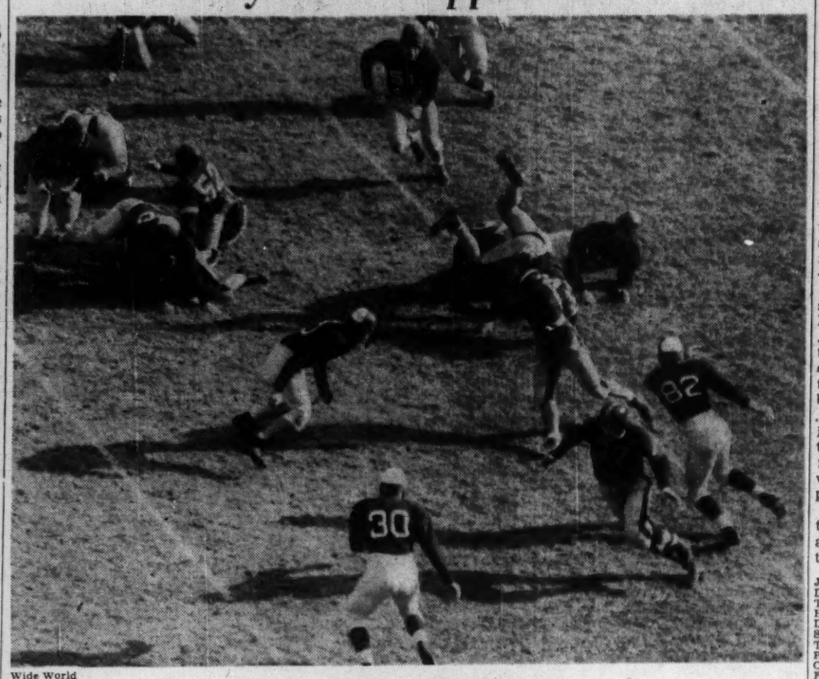
Bob Margarita, Brown halfback—Returned second-half kickoff 90 yards for a touchdown and in final period brought back a Lafayette punt 58 yards for Brown's only other counter in 13-to-0 win.

Eastern College Records

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Records of the leading eastern football teams:

College	W	L	T	Pts	Opp. Pts
Temple	5	0	0	131	43
Duquesne	5	0	0	111	23
Pennsylvania	4	0	0	125	19
Fordham	4	0	0	98	38
Army	4	0	0	79	33
Navy	4	0	1	129	2
Syracuse	4	1	0	125	13
Rutgers	4	1	0	109	55
Dartmouth	4	1	0	107	13
Brown	4	1	0	81	32
Villanova	3	1	0	64	18
Cornell	3	1	0	34	16
Boston College	3	2	0	138	66
Manhattan	3	2	0	72	71
Holy Cross	3	2	0	45	40
Penn State	2	2	0	67	40
Columbia	2	2	0	37	26
Colgate	2	3	0	95	66
Georgetown	2	3	0	54	40
West Virginia	2	3	0	38	92
New York University	2	3	0	38	100
Harvard	1	2	1	7	26
Yale	1	3	0	41	74
Princeton	1	3	0	27	97
Pittsburgh	0	4	0	7	112

Why Busik Stopped Short



Wide World

All of a Sudden and There They Are

Harvard held the Navy to a scoreless tie Saturday, and the Crimson linemen sprung such an unorthodox defense that blockers were bewildered and the Middie ball carriers seldom got by the line of scrimmage. Above is Bill Busik cutting back from a sweep, and George Heiden, Harvard backer-up, is waiting for him, with Chubby Peabody, one of the Harvard "guardians" at the extreme left, pulling out to get in on the play. At the bottom (30) is Don McNicol of Harvard and Forte (82), Crimson end, has avoided the primary block of the Navy fullback, Harrell (28), and is trying to close in from behind.

American Loop Loses Heavily In War Rulings

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Pres. Maurice Podoloff told a meeting of the American Hockey League last night that rulings by Divisional Boards in Canada in determining whether players of military age should be given permission to play in the United States this winter may cost the league "anywhere from 15 to 18 players."

"But that does not mean competition in 1941-42 will be any less keen than last year," Podoloff added, in saying that all the clubs "would have a complete roster to start the season."

Heated Discussion

The Divisional Board rulings came in for extended and sometimes heated discussion at the meeting, the second in five weeks.

The league, swelled to 10 teams this season with the addition of Washington, opens its season Oct. 29 with games at Cleveland, Philadelphia, and New Haven.

A new agreement between the National Hockey League and the A. H. L., involving player disputes was adopted. Henceforth, N. H. L. Pres. Frank Calder will have full authority to decide any player dispute. Previously, settlement was made by Calder and the N. H. L.'s Board of Governors.

The league also adopted the N. H. L.'s rule book with no substantial changes except in the ruling involving the calling of offside plays. In the A. H. L. the referee or linesman may face the puck in the case of offsides or icing. In the N. H. L. it is strictly the duty of the linesman. The league also voted to follow the N. H. L.'s modification of the penalty shot.

All-Star Game

The All-Star game for the benefit of indigent hockey players will be played in Cleveland Feb. 3. Selection of players will be made at a hockey writers dinner in New York Dec. 15.

Buffalo was given permission to start all games at 9 p. m., E. S. T. (10 p. m., E. D. T.) which is 30 minutes later than last season.

Only change in the schedule, adopted last month, was in Indianapolis' game at Springfield Oct. 29 which was pushed forward to Nov. 11. The schedule calls for each club to play 56 games. The league season ends March 30.

Canadian Football

By the Canadian Press

Eastern Rugby Football Union
Toronto Argos 6, Ottawa 24.
Montreal 0, Balmy Beach 8.
Ontario Rugby Football Union
Toronto 6, Kitchener-Waterloo 2.

Skiers Select Permanent Site for Eastern Meet

The United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association voted in New York yesterday to hold all future competitions (men's jumping, cross-country, and combined championships), in the Belknap Mountains recreation area of Laconia-Gilford, N. H. The dates chosen for the 1942 races are Jan. 31 and Feb. 1. Sponsoring club will be the Norseman S. C.

The Laconia-Gilford site, scene of last year's championships, was chosen for several reasons, including the fact the picturesque area has a first-class jumping hill, ample parking facilities for crowds of 20,000 and upward and well-trained men for police work.

A new championship has been accepted as part of the annual Eastern schedule. A downhill, slalom, and combined team championships meet will be held for the first time, Feb. 2 to March 1, under auspices of the Ski Club Hochgebirge, on the Taft Trail, Franconia, N. H.

Jumping and Cross-Country

Dec. 20-21, invitation slalom and cross-country race, open, Franconia Ski Club.

Jan. 1-3, annual invitation college week ski tournament, Snow Birds of Lake Placid Club; 4, Bear Mountain ski-jumping tournament, Bear Mountain Sports Association; 10-11, Lebanon-D. O. C. dual meet; 11, Westchester County ski-jumping tournament, Norswift Ski Club; 17-17, northern New England interscholastic tournament, Nansen Ski Club; 17-18, giant slalom and cross-country open, Franconia Ski Club; 18, Roosevelt Trophy jumping tournament, Norway S. C.; 25, New York State ski-jumping tournament, Telemark Ski Club, Rosendale, N. Y.; 25, langlauf and slalom races, Eastern Slopes Ski Club; 25, eastern Massachusetts jumping tournament, Innitou Ski Runners; 30-31, Williams Winter Carnival, Williams Outing Club; 31, Feb. 1, U. S. E. A. S. A. jumping, cross-country and combined championships, Norsemen Ski Club.

Feb. 6-7, annual Winter Carnival, Dartmouth Outing Club; 7-8, State of Maine ski championships, Chisholm Outing Club.

Feb. 1, U. S. E. A. S. A. jumping, Rumford, Maine; 8 jumping tournament, Staten Island Ski Club; 12, Palisades ski jumping tournament, Norway Ski Club; 14, Telemark Ski Club annual invitation 18-kilometer cross-country race, Telemark Ski Club; 14-15, New Hampshire jumping, cross-country and combined championships, Nansen Ski Club; 15, annual invitation jumping tournament, Norway Ski Club; 15, metropolitan ski jumping tournament, Norswift Ski Club; 20-23, annual Washington's Birthday invitation ski tournament for men and women, Sno Birds of Lake Placid Club; 22, Massachusetts ski jumping championship, Lancaster Outing Club; 22-23, cross-country and jumping meet, Swedish Ski Club of New York; 27-28, Colgate-D. O. C. dual meet; 27-28, Vermont interscholastic ski meet, Mt. Mansfield Ski Club.

March 1, Telemark Ski Club Trophy tournament, Telemark Ski Club, Rosendale, N. Y.; 1-2, northern New England ski jumping tournament, pineland Ski and Outing Club; 7-8, U. S. E. A. S. A. four-event championship, Winnepesaukee Ski Club; 13-14, Eastern interscholastic championship, Winnepe-Saukee Ski Club.

April 4-5, Stowe annual one-man four-event tournament, Mt. Mansfield Ski Club.

Downhill and Slalom

Dec. 20-21, invitation slalom and cross-country race, open, Franconia Ski Club.

Jan. 1-3, annual invitation college ski tournament for men and women, Sno Birds of Lake Placid Club; 10-11, Lebanon-D. O. C. dual meet; 10-11, giant slalom and cross-country, open, Franconia S. C.; 16-17, northern New England interscholastic tournament, Nassau Ski Club; 18, interclub ladies' and men's team slalom race, Eastern Slopes Ski Club; 24, interscholastic race, Mt. Greylock Ski Club; 25, Massachusetts junior downhill race, Worcester Ski Club; 25, Massachusetts downhill ski championship, Thunderbolt Ski Club; 25, interclub race, Gore Mountain Ski Club, New York Chapter vs. North Creek Chapter; 25, Langlauf and slalom races, Eastern Slopes Ski Club; 30-31, Williams College Winter Carnival, Williams Outing Club.

Feb. 1, Piske Trophy race, Woodstock Ski Runners; 1, Mount Greylock Trophy race, open, Mount Greylock Ski Club; 1, ladies' and men's open, giant slalom, Eastern Slopes Ski Club; 6-7, Dartmouth Winter Carnival, D. O. C.; 8, New Hampshire women's slalom championship, Ski Club Carcajou; 8, Uncanoonuc Class C downhill race, Uncanoonuc Ski Club; 7-8, southern Vermont slalom and downhill races, Manchester Winter Sports Club; 14-15, U. S. E. A. S. A. men's downhill, slalom, and combined slalom and downhill championship, Mt. Mansfield Ski Club; 15, New York State slalom championship, Phoenicia Ski Club; 20-23, Washington's Birthday invitation ski jumping for men and women, Snow Birds of Lake Placid Club; 22-23, New York City interclub team race, New York Ski Club; 27-28, Vermont interscholastic ski meet, Mt. Mansfield Ski Club; 27-28, Colgate-D. O. C. dual meet, D. O. C.; 28-March 1, Eastern father and son tournament, downhill and slalom, Amateur Ski Club of New York; 28-March 1, U. S. E. A. S. A. men's downhill slalom, and combined team championship, Ski Club Hochgebirge, Franconia, N. H.; 28-March 1, U. S. E. A. S. A. men's veteran downhill, slalom and combined championship Ski Club Hochgebirge, Franconia, N. H.

March 1, Barton Trophy race, Gore Mountain Ski Club, New York Chapter; 1, Vermont State championship, Otter Ski Club, Pico Peak, Vt.; 7-8, U. S. E. A. S. A. four-event championship, Winnepesaukee Ski Club; 7-8, Mt. Mansfield merry-go-round downhill, Mt. Mansfield Ski Club; 7-8, State of Maine downhill and slalom championships, Pleasant Mountain Ski Club, Bridgton, Me.; 8, Men's and women's Class C downhill race, D. O. C.; 13-14, Eastern interscholastic championship, Winnepesaukee Ski Club; 14, Class C downhill race, Adirondack Mountain Club; 15, invitation downhill race, Appalachian Mountain Club; 21, Pico Derby, combined downhill and slalom races, Otter Ski Club; 21-22, Wilderness downhill and slalom races, open, Adirondack Mountain Club; 22, U. S. E. A. S. A. women's downhill, slalom and combined championships, Black and Blue Trail Smashers; 22, invitation downhill race, Schussverein Ski Club; 22-29, Webber Challenge Cup race for men, and the Willis Challenge Plate race for ladies, White Mountain Ski Runners; 28, New York State downhill championship, Lake Placid Ski Club; 29, Wilson Trophy race, invitation, Otter Ski Club, Pico Peak, N. Y.

April 4-5, Stowe annual one-man four-event tournament, Mount Mansfield Ski Club; 5, Edson Memorial race, D. O. C.; 12, Harvard-Dartmouth slalom, D. O. C.; 25-26, Mount Mansfield Sugar Slalom, open, Mount Mansfield Ski Club.

Ben Collins Tops Football Scorers

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Ben Collins, West Texas State halfback, tops the nation's football scorers with 87 points in six contests.

The leaders, showing player, school, number of games, touchdowns, points after touchdown, field goals and total points:

Border Conference

Ben Collins, West Texas State	6	12	15	0	87

Eastern Sector

Milt Jannone, Hamilton	4	1	0	0	66
Courtney Driscoll, Marshall	6	11	0	0	66

Pacific Northwest

Marvel Harshman, Pacific Lutheran	8	10	2	0	62

Southern Independents

Bill Dudley, Virginia	5	8	8	1	59

Missouri Valley Conference

Tony Porto, Creighton	6	9	0	0	54

Southwest Conference

Jack Crain, Texas	5	6	14	0	50

Southern Conference

Jon Perry, Wake Forest	6	6	10	0	46

Southeastern Conference

Jack Jenkins, Vanderbilt	5	6	10	0	46

Midwest Independents

Steve Juzwik, Notre Dame	5	6	8	0	44

Big Nine

Pat Harder, Wisconsin	4	5	5	1	38

Pacific Coast Conference

Bill Micklich, Idaho	5	6	0	0	36

Big Six

Bob Steuber, Missouri	5	4	2	0	27

Big Seven

Lewis Deni, Colo. State	4	3	3	0	26

Scorers In Close Race For Honors

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—The struggle between Milt Jannone of Hamilton College and Courtney Driscoll of Marshall for high scoring honors on Eastern gridirons is continuing neck and neck.

They were deadlocked today for the second-straight week. Each scored on touchdowns Saturday to run his total to 11 for the season —66 points apiece.

Even so they were unable to shake off Jack Thompson of the New London, Conn., Coast Guard Academy, who tallied another touchdown and placed-kicked the extra point to increase his season's total to 62, although his team was beaten for the first time this year.

Jackie Hunt, last year the leading scorer of the nation and a teammate of Driscoll's at Marshall, remained in fourth place still within range of the lead with 54 points.

The top scorers, showing position, games, touchdowns, points after touchdown, field goals and total points:

Player, college	Pos	G	T	PAT	FG	TP
Jannone, Hamilton	HB	4	11	0	0	66
Driscoll, Marshall	HB	6	11	0	2	66
Thompson, C. Guard	QB	6*	8	14	0	62
Hunt, Marshall	FB	6	9	0	0	54
Detzel, St. Vincent	HB	6	8	0	0	48
Stiff, Penn	FB	4	7	0	0	42
Tomasic, Temple	HB	5	7	0	0	42
Pace, Hartwick	FB	6	6	0	0	36
O'Grady, Amn. Intl.	HB	4	6	0	0	36
Foster, Trinity	HB	5	6	0	0	36
Glod, W. Va. Wesly'n	HB	6	6	0	0	36
Stofko, St. Francis	HB	5	6	0	0	36
Sutch, Temple	FB	5	6	0	0	36
J. Magill, Haverford	QB	4	5	2	0	32
Burton, Wagner	QB	3	5	1	0	31
Tibbets, C. Guard	HB	6	5	1	0	31
M. Jagiello, Montclair	HB	5	5	1	0	31
Hayes, Williams	HB	5	5	0	0	30
Domina, Norwich	HB	6	5	0	0	30
Ruthko, Ind. (Pa.)	HB	4	5	0	0	30
Zirck, Morris Harvey	HB	6	5	0	0	30
Beidler, Trinity	HB	5	5	0	0	30
†Colella, Canisius	HB	4	4	5	0	29
Morris, Syracuse	HB	5	3	0	3	27
Diss, Northeastern	HB	5	4	3	0	27

†Does not include Sunday game.

Kimbrough Comes Through for N. Y. In Second Game

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—John Kimbrough, a flop in his debut last week, earned his first professional football bravos from 13,666 New York fans yesterday.

"Jarrin' Jawn" battered the Buffalo Tigers for 56 minutes, carrying the ball 19 times for 84 yards, and led the second-place Americans to a 31-to-14 triumph at the Yankee Stadium.

Kimbrough scored the Americans' first touchdown on three rushes from the Tiger four after Andy Karpus had fumbled Bill Hutchinson's 67-yard punt on the Buffalo nine. Shortly before the end of the quarter, Hutchinson sped 40 yards for the Americans' second touchdown.

The Tigers scored twice in the third quarter. They went 76 yards on 16 plays after the kickoff, with Merle Osborne bucking over from the one. Osborne crossed from the same point five minutes later after a Tiger parade of 77 yards in seven plays.

Kimbrough contributed 20 yards to an American advance of 71 yards in the final period, leading to the New Yorkers' last touchdown, which was scored on Hutchinson's two yard pass to Al Owen in the end zone.

American Association

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Standings, schedule and yesterday's results in the American Professional Football Association:

Club	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Paterson	3	1	2	.750	74	37
Long Island	5	2	0	.714	92	38
Jersey City	2	1	2	.667	35	43
Wilmington	2	2	2	.500	69	36
Newark	2	3	2	.400	43	71
N. Y. Yankees	0	3	0	.000	6	70

Results Oct. 26

Jersey City 13, Paterson 13 (tie).
Long Island 13, Newark 6.
Wilmington 16, New York 0.

Next Sunday's Schedule

Newark at Jersey City.
Wilmington at Long Island.
New York at Paterson.

Girls' Field Hockey

Elkins Park 3, Germantown C. C. 2.
Merion C. C. 1, Main Line 1.
Moorestown F. C. 16, Palmyra 0.
Philadelphia C. C. 11, Trojans 1.

Harvard Defense Baffles Experts and Rivals Alike

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If Harvard football forces can hold Dartmouth and Navy scoreless on successive Saturdays it might be reasonable to expect them to hold the Princeton Tigers scoreless this coming Saturday. The game is being played at Princeton and the Tigers have done nothing so far this season to indicate that they are comparable to the above-mentioned elevens; BUT—

Against Dartmouth and Navy, the Crimson entered the game with nothing to lose and everything to gain. Pre-game analysis favored the Big Green and Middies with statistics and the Crimson ignored all that and upset all predictions, beating Dartmouth 7-0 and holding Navy 0-0. In this coming contest the situation is reversed. Harvard will enter the game the favorite, at least so far as defense is concerned.

Light Scoring

It is one of the oddest contests to dwell at length upon. Neither team has what you might term a "big league" scoring attack. Harvard has scored only one touchdown in four games and Princeton has not exactly set the world afire with a scoring reputation. Both clubs have sound enough coaching on attack, but they lack ball carriers such as Bert Stiff of Penn, Ray Wolfe of Dartmouth, Lou Bufalino of Cornell or Bill Busik of Navy.

Had Harvard had backfield stars such as these they might have beaten Cornell, Pennsylvania or Navy. And with such a back for the game this week end it would be no risk to predict an easy victory over the Tigers. But they have no such back and while they certainly should hold Princeton scoreless if they play on a par with their recent games, they have no assurance of scoring.

National Defense

Against Navy the Crimson became a national figure on defense. Holding the vaunted two Navy elevens scoreless was something no other team has been able to do this season. And reaching the Navy two-yard line also caused a lifting of eyebrows. The secret of the defense is one of hard-working linemen and unusual coaching.

The defensive tactics of the 1941 Harlow-coached team are so technical that no reporter, football expert or scout can properly describe. Only Dick Harlow and his coaching staff can do that. They have several defensive formations with varied assignments, and they are so complicated that even a good football player would be helpless unless he were equally a good student.

Each Saturday the defense unfolds something new, and against Navy it was so intricate and baffling that even the Navy coaches and spotters were unable to help the kids on the field to figure out what to do. The Harvard forward wall shifted and spaced beyond all orthodox methods, and Navy blockers had trouble finding any Crimson to block. Strange as it may seem, the best Navy blocking was down the field on the secondary, but the play never reached that far.

The ends smashed the sweeps to turn them in and Harvard's tackles and guards sifted through to tackle plays from behind. It was an amazing revelation and a most embarrassing and discouraging situation to the Navy ball carriers. The reported passes on the run were smothered readily, and the usual smashes into the Crimson line were buried in the charge of the tackles and guards, with the ever-present backers-up. It was a coaching triumph put on by alert and willing youngsters.

Navy did make more first downs than Harvard, but apart from the threat that some Middie back would break away for a long touchdown run, they never looked even formidable. Harvard had its share of the so-called breaks, it is true, but many of them were forced due to the intensity of the tackling. It was the hardest and most forceful tackling Harvard has had in years.

Forced Fumbling

The visiting team fumbled its way out of the ball game and some of that was due to the Harvard tackling and ability to steal the ball. On almost every play the Navy ball carrier had a wrestling match on his hands to keep the ball. Busik elected to catch a punt deep in his own territory with Peabody tearing down the field and fumbled. He was tackled the instant he touched the ball and what a tackle!

One of the crying needs at Harvard this fall has been replacements. Well that is no longer a crying need. When the Crimson regulars were frayed and worn in the fourth period, Stannard, Hibbard, Row and Grunig took over and while they were not the equal of the regulars they gave ground grudgingly and granted the first-line better than five minutes of rest. Another coaching strategy was the insertion of the injured MacKinney to punt three times and three times he drove the Navy back 43, 47, and 50 yards to give the Crimson a breather on each occasion.

Coach of Year

Probably Harvard did not have the depth of the sailors, but the combination of coaching and individual ability offset this completely. Give Harvard one great back and Dick Harlow would now be mentioned as the coach of the year. Pfister and Peabody are being recognized as two of the great guards of the East and Tom Gardiner and big Vern Miller are more than whispers as great tackles, but for this observer, it is the genius of Harlow and the coaching of the line by Lyal Clark.

Against Princeton this week, overconfidence may prove a greater opponent than the Tigers.

Sports Around the Hub

Boys From Hanover Sweep Two Rivers

It was Dartmouth's week end. While the Big Green footballers were blanking Yale 7 to 0 Saturday at New Haven, its sailors were sweeping the Seekonk River in Providence in Brown's annual invitation intercollegiate dinghy regatta. This was followed up on Sunday with another Dartmouth victory in the first annual Erwin H. Schell Trophy dinghy regatta on the Charles River basin.

In the Brown regatta the Dartmouth Corinthian Yacht Club sailors scored 65 points to edge Massachusetts Tech by five points. The host college was third with 54, then came Princeton with 48, Yale with 47, Williams with 41, and Harvard with five points.

Yesterday Dartmouth's ace skippers had a larger field to defeat—21 colleges from Durham, N. H., to Ann Arbor, Mich.—and did it by a margin of three points. Crowding the Schell trophy winners were Harvard 83 and Princeton with 80. The Big Green skippers were Warner Willcox of Barnegat Bay and Emil Mosbacher of Port Washington, two well-known small-boat sailors in the New York area.

The final point score in the Schell races: Dartmouth 86, Harvard 83, Princeton 80, Coast Guard 70, Massachusetts Tech 65, Tufts 60, Navy 59, Yale 55, Boston University 34, Northeastern 54, New Hampshire 33, Brown 28, Worcester Tech 22. The other colleges competing were: Williams, Trinity, Pennsylvania, Bethany, Wesleyan, Drexel, Georgetown, Michigan and Syracuse.

* * *

The college sailors used the 10-foot Dyer dinghies in the Brown regatta Saturday, the M. I. T. 12-foot Class B dinghies in the Schell Trophy competition yesterday.

* * *

Harvard defeated Clark 6 to 1 in a New England Intercollegiate Soccer League match at Harvard Saturday, but the team from Worcester played a much better game than the score indicates. Clark's teamwork was good, but it could not pierce the fast-improving Crimson defense of Captain Penson, Harbitson and Taylor. The visitors finally scored a few minutes before the end when Stringer steered the ball past Penson.

* * *

Eugene F. Wogan of the Essex County Club has given members of the New England section of the Professional Golfers' Association this week to find a successor for the office of president as he has decided to retire. The pros gather at the Hotel Lenox Nov. 3. At that meeting two delegates will be selected to go to the national convention of the P. G. A. at the Tower Club Hotel in Chicago, Nov. 10-13. . . . Tom Walsh of Chicago, president of the P. G. A. has also decided to retire with Frank Sprogell of Grand Rapids, Mich., rated as a possible successor. . . . The Oyster Harbors Club golf committee has decided to keep the grill and locker rooms open until Nov. 30 as out-of-season linkmen continue to crowd the Cape Cod course. . . . John Corcoran, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Golf Association, meets Ed Fogg in the 36-hole final of the Woodland Golf Club championship today.

Dartmouth Sailors Take Honors

By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right: Carleton Carver, Warner Willcox, Emil Mosbacher, Robert Wight

On the Charles River Basin yesterday, the Dartmouth College crew added the Erwin H. Schell Trophy to their several other honors this year with a victory over a field of 22 colleges. The Hanover, N. H., crewmen tallied 86 points to 83 for Harvard, and 80 for Princeton.

Army-Notre Dame, Navy-Penn, Northwestern-Minnesota Featured on Week End

Wildcats Only Beaten Team In Three Outstanding Tilts

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Football fans will be saving their dimes and box tops for any seats at the featured games on this week end's bill that includes Army vs. Notre Dame, Navy vs. Penn, and Northwestern vs. Minnesota.

Of those six teams, only Northwestern has been beaten although Navy was tied Saturday by a hard-charging Harvard machine, 0 to 0.

Last week-end's prolific firing brought the country's elevens to the November mark with only 11 major unbeaten untied aggregations and three others tied once or more, though undefeated.

Geographically they are split this way:

Pacific Coast: None.

Midwest: Minnesota, Notre Dame.

Rocky Mountains: Utah (tied twice).

Southwest: Texas and Texas A. & M.

South: Vanderbilt, Duke, Mississippi State (tied).

East: Army, Fordham, Navy (tied), Pennsylvania, Temple, Duquesne.

None has a soft touch this week end and any one of them may be listed among the also-rans Saturday night as are Santa Clara, Villanova, Michigan, Ohio State, Detroit, and Rutgers for the first time today.

The week's programs, by sections:

East

Army, doing better than even the Generals expected under civilian Red Blaik, marched through Columbia, 13 to 0, and now must confront Notre Dame, likewise unbeaten, before a sellout crowd in New York. Over in Philadelphia, Navy defends an uncrossed goal line against a Penn team that has whipped four straight foes. Every one of the 73,391 tickets for the contest already has been sold. Duquesne, a 31-to-14 victor over Marquette to stay in the unbeaten group, takes on Villanova, upset by Manhattan, while Boston College entertains Temple, another unbeaten eleven, at Boston.

Another fray finds Fordham's unblemished record at stake in a meeting with Purdue of the Big Ten. The Rams clipped Texas Christian Saturday, 28 to 14, after being held even in the first half.

Columbia, Army's latest victim, treks to Cornell, a 21-to-2 winner over Colgate; Dartmouth, 7-to-0 conqueror of Yale, plays host to William & Mary of the Southern Conference; Harvard and Princeton, the latter whipped 46 to 7 by Vanderbilt, open the Big Three campaign, and Yale takes on Brown.

Midwest

Minnesota hopes to be in shape again for the visit of Northwestern in the third chapter of the Big Ten title mystery. The Wildcats pushed Ohio State out of the all-victorious class, 14 to 7, last Saturday.

The Buckeyes take on Pittsburgh, which scored its first touchdown of the year in losing to Duke, 27 to 7, and the Wolverines seek solace in their contest with Illinois, bounced by Notre Dame, 49 to 14.

Iowa, spilled by Purdue 7 to 6, and Indiana, loser to Wisconsin in a 27-to-25 triller, tangle at Iowa City while the Badgers entertain Syracuse and the potent Y formation that shoved Rutgers among the beaten teams, 49 to 7.

Missouri, 6 to 0 winner over Nebraska, takes on Michigan State. Detroit, beaten 9 to 6 by Arkansas, seeks to start another winning streak against Manhattan.

South

Duke, with only three second-division Southern Conference foes remaining after this week, has its toughest remaining hurdle in Georgia Tech, 28-to-14 winner over Auburn.

Vanderbilt will be tested thoroughly by Tulane, spilled by Mississippi, 20 to 13, but still a southern powerhouse.

Louisiana State, barely able to sneak by Florida, 10 to 7, opposes the Tennessee Vols, who weren't too impressive in their 21-to-6 victory over little Cincinnati. Mississippi State plays Southwestern.

Clemson, beaten for the first tme by South Carolina, has a Southern Conference engagement with George Washington. North Carolina, loser by 13 to 0 to Wake Forest, meets North Carolina State, 44-to-0 winner over Newberry. Wake Forest mixes with Marshall College, and Georgia, beaten 27 to 14 by Alabama despite Frank Sinkwich's heroic efforts, visits Auburn.

The Alabamans entertain Kentucky.

Pacific Coast

Stanford, back on the conference top with a 13-to-7 win over Washington, steps outside the league boundaries for a meeting with Santa Clara, smarting from a 16-to-6 setback by Oklahoma. That upset almost equalled the noise caused by Oregon's 14-to-7 loss to U. C. L. A. which resulted in a second-place tie between the two clubs.

Oregon goes against Washington State, 7-to-0 winner over Oregon State, while the Uclans are paired with California, which blanked Southern California, 14 to 0. The Trojans are idle until the Stanford meeting next week.

Southwest

Texas, clicking on all eleven in its 40-to-0 rout of Rice, barges into Southern Methodist, and Texas A. & M. collides with Arkansas after crushing Baylor, 48 to 0. Texas Christian returns to the Southwest from its Fordham trek for a meeting with Baylor. Both Texas and the Aggies apparently are destined to be unbeaten at their Thanksgiving Day meeting if they surmount Southern Methodist in the next two weeks.

Rocky Mountains

Colorado, unbeaten in the Big Seven, and Utah, the ever-present title threat, highlight the Rocky Mountain program. Utah was held to a scoreless draw last Saturday by Denver, and Colorado trimmed Wyoming 27-0.

'All Roads Lead to—' *By Mun'*

Green Bay Packers Clash With Chicago Bears Again

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Green Bay Packers will learn next Sunday whether they've been on a wild goose chose since the National Football League season began.

The incomparable Don Hutson and his mates knocked over Detroit and Cleveland before bowing to the undefeated Chicago Bears in Green Bay five weeks ago. Since then the Bears and Packers have bowled over everything in sight, marking time until their second encounter.

This meeting comes Sunday in Wrigley Field. All reserve tickets have been sold. If the Bears win they will be virtually certain of representing the West in the championship play-off.

Giants Beaten

The eastern race was thrown into a scramble between Washington and New York yesterday when Brooklyn snapped back from three straight defeats to whip the Giants, 16 to 13. Ace Parker, league's most valuable player in 1940, sparked the Dodger attack which broke the Giants' winning string at five straight.

Parker passed to one touchdown, tossed and ran 35 yards to set up a field goal and ran 60 yards to set up the vital touchdown. The victory was Brooklyn's second over the Giants in 11 years.

Washington, a half game behind the Giants, outlasted Cleveland to win 17 to 13. The Redskins have won four of five engagements, but their winning margin in no single contest has exceeded four points.

Fifth Straight

The Bears notched their fifth straight over a stubborn Pittsburgh eleven, 34 to 7. The Steelers limited the champions to a touchdown a period except in the second quarter. George McAfee reeled off one 33-yard run from scrimmage for the offensive highlight of the onslaught. The Bears have averaged 42 points a game and have held the opposition to 10 per contest.

Green Bay also had an easy time yesterday, whipping Detroit, 24 to 7, with Hutson in another field day. The speedy end scored two touchdowns and kicked three points after, setting a new all-time league record of 51 touchdowns for his six and a half years in pro competition. Vern Lewellen, Green Bay back, set the mark of 50 touchdowns in his nine-year career which ended in 1932.

Started Too Late

The Chicago Cardinals started too late to catch the Philadelphia Eagles, losing by 21-14. The Cards scored 14 points in the last quarter and missed the third touchdown by only five yards. The Eagles scored twice in the second period and once in the third although the Cards outgamed them in passing and rushing.

Sunday's games attracted 121,664 spectators, boosting the season's attendance to 646,141.

The standings, schedule and results:

Eastern Division

Club	W	L	T	For	Agst.
New York	5	1	0	155	43
Washington	4	1	0	75	67
Brooklyn	3	3	0	67	86
Philadelphia	2	4	0	61	106
Pittsburgh	0	6	0	65	130

Western Division

Chicago Bears	5	0	0	209	82
Green Bay	6	1	0	149	73
Cleveland	2	5	0	89	145
Detroit	1	4	1	45	131
Chicago Cards	1	4	1	74	118

Results Oct. 26

Brooklyn 16, New York 13.
Chicago Bears 34, Pittsburgh 7.
Philadelphia 21, Cardinals 14.
Green Bay 24, Detroit 7.
Washington 17, Cleveland 13.

Next Sunday's Schedule

Chicago Cardinals at New York.
Green Bay at Chicago Bears.
Pittsburgh at Washington.
Detroit at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.

Dave McKay Only Player Lost by Chicago Sextet

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 27 (AP)—The 1941-42 Chicago Black Hawks will differ only a little from the popular aggregation which, while finishing fifth in last season's National Hockey League race, was second in the league's attendance list.

Manager Paul Thompson, as his puck chasers went through their training campaign at the University of Ilinois rink where they worked with the club's Kansas City Americans, disclosed that all his regulars but one are back, and said:

"We've lost Dave McKay, a brilliant defense man, and there's no question but that will hurt. He was one player on whom there was no limit of ability. I think he might have become to hockey what Pete Reiser or Joe Di Maggio are to baseball. It's tough to lost such a prospect."

Bring Up Purpur

To take up some slack for McKay, who could not get permission to leave his work in Canada, the Hawks have brought up Fido Purpur, lightweight star of St. Louis Fliers of the American Association. While not a defenseman, he's fast and Hawk officials hope his wing play will offset to some extent the loss of McKay.

Thompson still has four experienced men for his defense positions. They are Earl Seibert, the speedy heavyweight who can score consistently, Art Wiebe, Joe Cooper, and John Mariucci, the former University of Minnesota ace. Marlucci, a rookie last season, is big and strong and his work prompted some observers to predict a brilliant future for him.

Lo Presti in Goal

In addition, these players who were with the club last season are back: Goalie Sam Lo Presti; Centers Max Bentley, Cully Dahlstrom, Bill Carse and Bill Thoms; Right Wings Mush March and Phil Hergesheimer, and Left Wings Doug Bentley, Bob Carse and George Allen. Those men played the kind of fast, aggressive hockey that made Chicago one of the league's "gold mines" last year, when 288,315 customers gave Chicago second place, behind Toronto, in the attendance list.

Joe Papike, a right wing from Kansas City, may stick, while another Kansas City prospect is Bill Mosienko, also a right wing.

Max Bentley Out

Plans now call for Purpur to team with Allen and Bill Carse, with Thoms working with Hergesheimer and Bob Carse. March was to have played with the two Bentleys but Max Bentley incurred a broken arm in training. His place for six weeks probably will be taken by Dahlstrom, just signed after a short holdout.

The Hawks this season will have a mutual immediate recall arrangement with their Kansas City farm and several player shifts are likely. The teams are scheduled to play exhibitions Nov. 1 at Champaign and in Chicago the following night.

Last season Thompson's club won 16 games, lost 25, and tied seven, scoring 112 goals with 139 against them. The Hawks defeated Montreal Canadiens in the fifth-sixth place play-offs, then lost to Detroit Red Wings in the Stanley Cup semifinals.

College Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 25

New England

Amherst 16, Wesleyan 7.
Bates 13, Maine 6.
Boston College 14, Georgetown 6.
Brown Fresh. 12, Dartmouth Fresh. 7.
Colby 14, Bowdoin 6.
Connecticut 25, Springfield 8.
Dartmouth 7, Yale 0.
Hartwick 21, Lowell Tech 0.
Harvard 0, Navy 0.
Holy Cross 13, New York U. 0
Mass. State 32, Worcester Tech 0.
New Hampshire 39, Vermont 18.
Northeastern 14, Upsala 7.
Norwich 34, Middlebury 0.
Trinity 14, Coast Guard 13.
Williams 34, Tufts 7.

East

Albright 13, Moravian 0.
Alfred 14, Buffalo 0.
Allegheny 20, American 14.
Army 13, Columbia 0.
Brown 13, Lafayette 0.
C. C. N. Y. 7, Susquehanna 6.
Clarkson 23, Cortland 0.
Cornell 21, Colgate 2.
Drexel 14, Ursinus 7.
Duke 27, Pittsburgh 7.
Fordham 28, Texas Christian 14.
Geneva 13, Carnegie Tech 6.
Gettysburg 22, Franklin & Marshall 7.
Grove City 0, Slippery Rock 0.
Haverford 38, Johns Hopkins 0.
Hofstra 38, Trenton 6.
Ithaca 27, Kutztown 0.
Mansfield T. 36, Morrisville Aggies 6.
Marshall 13, Scranton 0.
Morgan State 31, Bluefield 0.
Muhlenberg 13, Dickinson 0.
N. Y. Aggies 21, Stockbridge 7.
Pennsylvania 55, Maryland 6.
Penn M. T. 14, Lebanon Valley 0.
Penn State 40, Lehigh 6.
R. P. I. 32, Union 0.
Rochester 19, Hamilton 7.
St. Lawrence 13, Brooklyn 7.
Shippensburg 42, Bloomsburg 0.
Syracuse 49, Rutgers 7.
Thiel 14, Westminster 0.
Wagner 20, New Britain T. 18.
Washington Col. 26, Juniata 0.
Washington & Jefferson 7, Hobart 0.
West Chester T. 27, Indiana T. 0.
Youngstown 12, Waynesburg 0.
St. Bonaventure 46, Davis Elkins 0.
American Institute vs Panzer, cancelled.
Howard 13, Dover Teachers 0.

South

Louisiana State 10, Florida 7
Milligan 19, Tennessee Wesleyan 0.
Maryville 20, Emory and Henry 14.
North Carolina State 44, Newberry 0.
Furman 31, Davidson 13.
Carson-Newman 18, East Tennessee T. 0.
Tennessee Poly 12, Sewanee 0.
St. Francis 19, Morris Harvey 13.
Tusculum vs. Greenville, canceled.
Alabama 27, Georgia 14.
Alabama State 27, Xavier 13.
Alcorn A. & M. 12, Jarvis 6.
Allen 46, Morris 0.
Piske 6, Knoxville 6.
Fort Valley 0, Paine 0.
Georgia Tech 28, Auburn 14.
Glenville 14, West Va. Tech 12.
Hardin Simmons 44, Texas Mines 14.
Kentucky 18, West Virginia 6.
Maryville 20, Emory and Henry 14.
Mississippi 20, Tulane 13.
Mississippi State 56, Union 7.
Morris Brown 20, Florida A. & M. 0.
Murray T. 16, Morehead T. 7.
Potomac State 13, Shepherd State 0.
St. Bonaventure 46, Davis Elkins 0.
Shaw 0, Smith 0.
Tennessee 21, Cincinnati 6.
Tougaloo 31, Talladega 7.
Vanderbilt 46, Princeton 7.
Virginia M. I. 28, Richmond 7.
Virginia Tech 13, Washington & Lee 7.
Virginia Union 48, St. Paul 6.
Wake Forest 13, North Carolina 0.
Washington U. 13, Centenary 7.
West Carolina T. 12, High Point 0.
W. Kentucky T. 27, E. Kentucky T. 20.
West Liberty 19, Concord S. T. 0.
Wofford 28, Randolph Macon 13.

Midwest

Kempet 18, The Principia 7.
Bradley Tech 26, New Mexico A. & M. 0.
Omaha University 7, Morningside 6.
Duquesne 31, Marquette 14.
William Jewell 19, Tarkio 12.
Wahpeton Science 25, Ellendale Normal 0.
Beloit 13, Knox 0.
St. Cloud T. 20, Stevens Point 14.
Dubuque 14, Buena Vista 0.
Augustana (Sioux Falls) 31, South Dakota Wesleyan 7.
St. Joseph's 25, Detroit Tech 0.
Black Hills T. 19, Eastern S. D. State 6.
Dickinson T 48, Bottineau Forestry 0.
Northern Michigan 25, Michigan Tech 0.
Earlham 18, Rio Grande 0.
Culver-Stockton 13, Carthage 10.
Pittsburgh, Kan., T. 12, Iowa State T. 6.
Bethel 6, Baker 0.
Alma 13, Kalamazoo 6.
Ball State 40, Valparaiso 0.
Baldwin Wallace 14, Akron 0.
Bluffton 28, Ashland 0.
Bowling Green 39, Heidelberg 6.
Cape Girardeau 48, Evansville 19.
Case 8, John Carroll 6.
Concordia 12, St. Johns 12.
Creighton 12, Drake 7.
Culver Stockton 13, Carthage 10.
De Salle 15, Central Normal 7.
Dayton 14, Wichita 6.
DeKalb 33, Oshkosh 6.
Denison 7, Ohio Northern 7.
DePauw 6, Oberlin 0.
Duquesne 31, Marquette 13.
Elmhurst 26, Concordia 7.
Emporia 22, Hays State 19.
Eureka 13, McKendrie 0.
Grand Rapids 19, Indiana S. C. 14.
Grinnell 6, Cornell (Ia.) 0.
Gustavus Adolphus 47, Huron 0.
Hamline 14, St. Mary's 0.
Kansas 13, Iowa State 0.
Kenyon 13, Capital 0.
Lake Forest 26, Albion 7.
Lawrence 14, Coe 0.
Loras 38, Upper Iowa 0.
Michigan State 39, Wayne 0.
Milliken 27, Ill. Welseyan 0.
Minnesota 7, Michigan 0.
Missouri 6, Nebraska 0.
North Central 9, Augustana 6.
North Dakota 20, N. D. State 6.
Notre Dame 49, Illinois 14.
Northwestern 14, Ohio State 7.
Ohio University 20, Butler 7.
Ohio Wesleyan 26, Miami 6.
Oklahoma 16, Santa Clara 6.
Otterbein 41, Marietta 0.
Parsons 20, Simpson 13.
Purdue 7, Iowa 6.
Ripon 7, Monmouth 0.
Rose Poly 54, Franklin 7.
St. Norbert 7, Carroll 0.
St. Thomas 26, Macalester 0.
South Dakota 40, South Dakota St. 0.
State Normal 18, Southern T. 0.
Stout 21, River Falls 6.
Tulsa 16, Oklahoma A. & M. 0.
Wabash 20, Hanover 6.
Wayne (Neb.) 26, Chadron 6.
Western Michigan 34, Toledo 0.
Western Reserve 20, Kent State 0.
Western T. 25, Eastern T. 0.
Wheaton 13, Illinois Col. 13.
Wisconsin 27, Indiana 25.
Wooster 20, Muskingum 12.

Southwest

East Texas State 14, Ouachita T. 0.
Texas A. & I. 68, East Central Okla. 0.
Texas 40, Rice 0.
Texas A. & M. 48, Baylor 0.
Arizona 20, Tempe, Ariz., T. 7.
Schreiner Institute 9, John Tarleton 0.

Far West

Eastern Washington 7, Central Washington 0.
Westminster 6, Snow (Ephriam, Utah) 0.
Dixie 6, Carbon 0.
California Aggies 7, Chico State 0.
College of Puget Sound 13, Linfield 7.
Redlands 14, Pomona 0.
California 14, Southern California 0.
Colorado 27, Wyoming 0.
Colorado State 7, Utah State 6.
Greeley State 20, Western State 7.
Idaho 33, Willamette 6.
Idaho College 14, Boise 0.
Montana 23, Montana State 13.
Nevada 7, Santa Barbara State 6.
Stanford 13, Washington 7.
U. C. L. A. 14, Oregon 7.
Utah 0, Denver 0.
Washington State 7, Oregon State 6.
Pacific Lutheran 25, Western Washington 6.
Lewiston Normal 7, Eastern Oregon College of Education 7.

Results Oct. 26

St. Mary's 20, Loyola (Los Angeles) 13.
Gonzaga 19, Portland 13.
La Salle 7, Canisius 0.
St. Benedicts 14, Scranton Freshmen 0.
Fort Monmouth 25, Perth Amboy 0.
Moffet Field 30, Camp Haan 7.

Four-Way Tie In Billiards

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27 (AP)—The 1941 world's pocket billiards tourney resumes today with defending champion Willie Mosconi, Ralph Greenleaf, Jimmy Caras and Irving Crane in a four-way deadlock for first place.

Mosconi is paired against Onofrio Lauri in an afternoon match, while Greenleaf takes on Joe Procita and Crane tackles George Kelly in two evening matches.

Erwin Rudolph missed an opportunity to create a five-way tie for the top when he lost to Babe Cranfield Saturday night.

The standings:

Player	W	L	High Run	Best Game	To'l Pts	To'l Inn's
Mosconi	4	0	82	8	500	48
Greenleaf	4	0	65	7	500	65
Caras	4	0	53	14	500	61
Crane	4	0	45	16	500	75
Rudolph	3	1	44	10	448	65
Ponzi	2	2	68	12	440	62
Procita	2	3	42	11	537	84
Lauri	1	3	45	24	374	71
Cranfield	1	4	45	21	450	75
Kelly	1	4	41	12	404	62
Tozer	1	5	40	19	411	97
Baker	0	5	46	0	470	98

Today's Schedule

Canfield vs. Tozer.
Mosconi vs. Lauri.
Rudolph vs. Baker.
Greenleaf vs. Procita.
Crane vs. Kelly.

Wings Win Sixth

DETROIT, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Detroit Red Wings scored two overtime goals last night to defeat their farm team, the Indianapolis Capitals, 5 to 3, for their six successive exhibition hockey victory.

Little Connie Brown fired home the winning shot, his second of the night; and Modere Bruneteau also connected in overtime.

Southwest

DALLAS, Oct. 27 (AP)—Southwest Conference football standings:

	W	L	T	Pts	OP
Texas	3	0	0	88	14
Texas A. and M.	3	0	0	82	0
Baylor	1	1	0	20	55
Texas Christian	1	1	0	9	14
Rice	0	1	0	0	40
Southern Methodist	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	3	0	21	77

Exhibition Hockey

By the Associated Press

Detroit Red Wings (National League) 5, Indianapolis Capitals (American League) 3 (overtime).
Boston Bruins 4, Hershey Bears 2.

Gopher Eleven Lacked Luster In Defeating Wolverine Team

DETROIT, Oct. 27 (AP)—By the so-often dubious system of comparative scores, Minnesota's football machine, now undefeated in 13 starts, should run its string to 14 against Northwestern Saturday. For Northwestern was beaten one touchdown by Michigan, and Minnesota in turn scored a 7-0 victory over the Wolverines two days ago.

Yet off the Gophers' lack-luster showing against Michigan, Northwestern might not be such a bad choice. The Wildcats have backs in platoons—too many for their own good, some observers think; they have one of the year's sophomore standouts in Otto Graham, and if Minnesota's "cripples" don't round back into form, the Gophers may be considerably below par.

Miss Bruce Smith

Their game with Michigan showed that, despite their reputation for team-won triumphs, they lose a tremendous amount of drive when Capt. Bruce Smith goes out of the line-up. He is their best punter—it was a 69-yard kick that led to last Saturday's score—and a fine passer, their most adept ball-carrier and apparently their spark-plug.

Already hampered, he hobbled off the field on Saturday with an injured knee. From there on the Gophers failed to show any consistent drive. With his replacement, Sophomore Herman Frickey, and star guard Helge Pukema also on the doubtful list, the renowned Minnesota reserve strength may have all it can do to plug the gaps.

Not Overpowering

Against Michigan, at least, this hardly was an overpowering Minnesota team. It looked great the first time it got the ball, pounding at the Michigan line with little imagination but considerable success for 33 yards. At that point the Gophers switched from power to deception, wound up deceiving only themselves, and with the exception of their own scoring thrust never looked right again.

Minnesota football teams, like this one, may be somewhat dull to watch and may stress brute strength rather than finesse. But there's one thing you can't get off the record, and that is their defensive might.

Touchdown a Game

In their last 15 games with Michigan—a spell through which the Wolverines have had some fine teams—the Gophers have held their rivals to a maximum of one touchdown a game. They haven't won all of those, but they have taken the last eight in a row, including three when Michigan had All-America Tom Harmon.

Most assuredly they appear to have Michigan Coach Fritz Crisler's number. Now in his fourth season at Ann Arbor, Crisler over that stretch has lost only five games. Four of those were to Minnesota—and, with at least five Gopher sophomores playing major roles last Saturday, the string may not have run out even now.

National Hockey League to Start Season Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HERSHEY, Pa., Oct. 27—While the champion Boston Bruins are still two weeks away from their National League season opening in Toronto Nov. 8, five other big league teams will make their season's debuts this coming week end.

New York Rangers and Toronto Leafs are to open their campaigns at Toronto Saturday, and the same night the Detroit Red Wings, Stanley Cup finalists against the Bruins a year ago, will open at Montreal against Les Canadiens. The fifth team, the New York Americans, will play the Red Wings at Detroit Sunday night, Chicago does not open until it plays Americans at Chicago, Nov. 6.

Bruins will complete their three-game series with Hershey Bears on Wednesday of this week, and will then be half way through their three weeks of pre-season practice. The squad is having a most satisfactory training season and at this point is unusually well conditioned. Only one newcomer has been added to the squad, the Regina Rangers' amateur center Frank Mario, and he is definitely going to stay with the Bruins. He should be a highly popular player with the Boston fans.

Most surprising development of the pre-season practice has been the play of Dit Clapper, the Bruins captain. Clapper, starting his 15th season in the National League, is the oldest player in the league from point of service. Dit weighs 205 pounds and looks set for a much faster start than a year ago, when he was selected unanimous All Star defense player.

Big Six

By the Associated Press

Big Six football standings:

	W	L	T	Pts.	O.P.
Missouri	3	0	0	80	13
Oklahoma	1	0	0	16	0
Nebraska	2	1	0	46	6
Kansas	1	1	0	13	32
Iowa State	0	3	0	13	66
Kansas State	0	2	0	9	51

Townsend Medal

NEW YORK (AP)—For the fifth time since 1935, Fred Jacoby, Jr., of North Bergen, N. J., the nation's leading professional outboard racer, has won the point scoring championship of the United States and the George H. Townsend medal.

The tabulation of scoring was completed by George W. Sutton, Jr., former president of the American Power Boat Association, and showed Jacoby had amassed 18,692 points, eclipsing by more than 3,000 his nearest rival, Paul Wearly, the veteran professional of Muncie, Ind., who scored 15,381.

Frank J. Desmond of Short Hills, N. J., was the only amateur among the first half dozen scorers, placing fourth with 12,099.

Football's Vagabonds

MONTICELLO, Ark., Oct. 27 (AP)—Collegiate football's vagabonds—Arkansas A. & M. College's slightly zany Boll Weevils, are on a road trip that'll make all other gridiron excursions seem like a visit to the corner store.

The wandering Weevils, whose travels and unorthodox style have brought them lots of fun, no little renown and precious few victories, will be gone from the campus 32 days. They'll travel approximately 6,000 miles and, incidentally, appear in just six games.

Their opposition has been surprised in the past by what the Weevils solemnly call their offense but this time the opposition and spectators too will be treated to a display that could be produced only by the Weevils or by lightning striking a rainbow.

The Arkansas wanderers have some brand new jerseys but no two of them are the same color or pattern.

Coach Stewart A. Ferguson, a serious little Scotsman, explained the new outfits not only were more colorful, but also more economical—they are known to the trade as samples.

The Weevils play Bradley Tech tonight at Peoria, Ill. Oct. 30 they will meet Moravian College at Bethlehem, Pa.; Nov. 1, Upsala College at East Orange, N. J.; Nov. 8, St. Francis College at Loretta, Pa.; Nov. 15, Davis and Elkins College at Elkins, W. Va.; Nov. 22, Evansville, Ind., College. In between games they'll go on sightseeing tours over the countryside.

Ferguson became coach with the understanding he wouldn't be paid a cent as such, that he wouldn't have to conduct organized practice and would not be expected to win a game.

Outstanding Swimmers

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Oct. 27 (AP)—Bill Smith, Jr., of Maui, Hawaii, was chosen the outstanding swimmer and Earl Clark of Ohio State University the best diver on the 1941 All-America swimming team.

Chairman Clyde A. Swendsen of the National Amateur Athletic Union sub-committee, in disclosing the selections yesterday, said:

"If there is any general conclusion to be drawn from 1941 performances, it is that distance swimming, from 440 yards to one mile, is improving, with many new swimmers showing promise."

The team:

Fifty-Yard Freestyle—Charles Barker, University of Michigan.

One Hundred-Yard Freestyle—Otto Jaretz, Towers Club, Chicago.

Two Hundred and Twenty-Yard Freestyle—Bill Smith, Jr., Alexander House, Maui.

Four Hundred and Forty-Yard Freestyle—Smith, Jr.

Eight Hundred and Eighty-Yard Freestyle—Kiyoshi Nakama, Alexander House, Maui.

One-Mile Freestyle—Nakama.

Backstroke — Adolph Kiefer, Towers Club, Chicago.

Breaststroke — Jose Balmores, Alexander House, Maui.

Individual Medley (300 Yards)—Balmores.

Long Distance Individual—Steve Wozniak, Buffalo, N. Y.

Springboard Diving—Earl Clark, Ohio State University.

Fancy Diving—Clark.

300-Yard Medley Relay—Backstroke, Kiefer; breaststroke, James Skinner, University of Michigan; freestyle, Jaretz.

400-Yard Freestyle Relay—Jaretz; Takashi Hirose, Alexander House, Maui; William Prew, Detroit Athletic Club, Detroit, and Howard Johnson, Yale University.

880-Yard Freestyle Relay—Smith, Jr., Hirose, Jaretz, and Paul Herron, San Diego, Calif.

Long Distance Team (Five Miles)—Wozniak; Robert Donnelley, L. S. Boys' Club, Worcester, Mass., and Warren Morgan, Orange Y. M. C. A., Orange, N. J.

Western Conference

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 (AP)—Western Conference Football standings:

Team	W	L	T	Pts	OP
Minnesota	2	0	0	41	6
Michigan	2	1	0	29	14
Northwestern	2	1	0	62	35
Wisconsin	2	1	0	64	66
Ohio State	1	1	0	21	28
Purdue	1	1	0	21	22
Illinois	0	1	0	6	34
Indiana	0	1	0	28	27
Iowa	0	2	0	6	36

College Cross-Country

By the Associated Press

Yale 24, Mass. Tech. 31.
Conn. Fresh. 28, Yale Fresh. 30.
Vermont 23 Williams 32.
No. Carolina 23, Navy 32.
C. C. N. Y. 24, F. and M. 31.
Haverford 22, Johns Hopkins 33.
Indiana 27, Michigan State 28.
Rensselaer P. I. 24, Union 31.

College Soccer

By the Associated Press

Navy 2, Duke 0.
Harvard 6, Clark 1.
Wesleyan 2, Amherst 2.
Cornell 2, Lehigh 0.

American Pro League

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Standings, schedule and yesterday's results in the American Professional Football League:

The standings:

Clubs	W	L	T	Pct.	Pts For	Pts Agst
Columbus	4	0	1	1.000	104	27
New York	4	1	1	.800	97	59
Milwaukee	1	2	0	.333	43	64
Buffalo	1	3	0	.250	37	86
Cincinnati	1	4	0	.200	55	100

Results Oct. 26

New York 31, Buffalo 14.
Milwaukee 26, Cincinnati 6.

Next Sunday's Schedule

Milwaukee at New York.
Buffalo at Columbus.

Pacific Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27 (AP)—Pacific Coast Conference football standings:

	W	L	T	Pts	OP
Stanford	3	1	0	65	32
U. C. L. A.	3	2	0	42	67
Oregon	3	2	0	82	53
Southern California	2	2	0	26	47
Oregon State	2	2	0	26	26
Washington	2	2	0	50	42
Washington State	2	3	0	45	43
California	1	2	0	27	32
*Montana	0	1	0	7	14
*Idaho	0	1	0	7	21

*Do not play round-robin schedule.
(U. C. L. A. standing includes victory over Montana and Oregon standing win over Idaho.)

Big Seven

DENVER, Oct. 27 (AP)—Big Seven Conference football standings:

	W	L	T	Pts	OP
Colorado	3	0	0	66	20
Brigham Young	1	0	1	19	13
Utah	1	0	2	66	12
Colorado State	2	1	0	47	32
Denver	1	1	1	47	13
Utah State	0	2	0	13	20
Wyoming	0	4	0	6	154

(Tie games do not count in standings.)

Pro Football

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles Bulldogs 9, San Fran Bay Packers 16.

Coming in the Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the November 1 Issue

SOUTH AMERICA ASKS QUESTIONS
By Vera Micheles Dean

Mrs. Dean ends her series of three articles on current economic conditions in South America with a plea for greater developments in the political and trade relations of the Americas in order to exert the full effect of the good-neighbor program.

NOVEMBER WEARS A CHRYSANTHEMUM CROWN
By William H. Clark

Preview of the many shows throughout the United States of America's cherished autumn flower with the spotlight on Boston's Horticultural Hall where the 48th annual show of the Chrysanthemum Society of America begins on November 6.

ICELAND: KEY OF THE BLOCKADE
By Richard T. Flood

The second of two articles on the rebirth of Iceland discusses the vital role the island republic is playing in the Atlantic blockade.

CANADA'S WAR EFFORT: AN OFFICIAL VIEW
By G. K. Sheils

Canada's Deputy Minister of Munitions and Supplies discusses the all-out efforts of the Dominion to aid Britain with men, money, and materials.

WELLS FARGO: FRONTIER ON WHEELS
By Nate White

In commemoration of a century since the stagecoach express caroused its rocky way from Albany to Buffalo, and thence across the Continent, becoming the forerunner of rail and air service.

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Mermaid Lake

Told by Henry Beston

Chapter Five

Next morning the farmer found the money where it had been left.

"The world is turning upside down," he said to his wife, "but apparently this is for me. And look here, written on a stone with a piece of charred stick, 'for new horses.' It looks like Dick's handwriting too."

"But why didn't he use paper and pencil, and why did he go away at all, and why does he come back by night? That must be what Prince was barking at," said the farmer's wife.

"I can't answer any of your questions," answered the farmer. "I only know that Dick was always honest and that whatever has happened to him he's honest still, so we'll buy new horses and wish him well, wherever he is."

After the money had been left on the doorstep at Ten Boulders, Dick and Cristabel had not a care in the world. Now they explored the lake together, the shores and the lake bottom as well, a very interesting land indeed, but for the present we will not stop to describe it. Dick found that he could talk with the animals too. He had many a chat with the ones he had known before, getting their opinions, and then too be became acquainted with all Cristabel's wild friends, though they were a little suspicious for a while.

"You smell rather human," the biggest, reddest fox remarked. "I think I remember seeing you with a hound in these very woods. Oh, I quite understand. You were after rabbits. Where do you find they're likely to be thickest?"

But Cristabel had warned Dick and he only shook his head.

"I'm sure you know much more about them than I do," he said and laughed.

The fox laughed, too, politely.

A Message for Rabbits

"If you should see any of them, you might mention that I'm leaving these woods," he said. "Yes, this very glade where my den has been for so long will soon be empty now, and they can dance here as much as they please, poor things."

The fox sighed.

"Fox, you do tell such fibs!" Cristabel cried. "You know you just made that up about leaving."

"Perhaps it's true," said the fox. "Anyway, this gentleman will tell the rabbits what I say."

But Dick shook his head again.

One day in a shallow cove they came upon the wild geese once more whom Cristabel hadn't seen for months.

"We're on our way south," the old leader told them. "The cold winds are gathering about the pole and the dry leaves shake and whisper. Autumn is coming and our arrow of flight is pointed toward the south. What shall you do, mermaid, when the ice covers the lake?"

And all the other geese murmured, "What shall you do, mermaid?" and even the ducks feeding on the outskirts of the cove took up the question:

"What shall you do, mermaid, when the ice covers the lake?"

Then one day, riding Jim and Jerry, they came upon the moose. He looked cross and big.

"Keep away," he cried. "In the fall I'm always in a temper. I have to fight all the other moose in the fall. Oh, it's you, mermaid, with your pretty waterlily face. Aren't you gone yet? What shall you do when the ice covers the lake?"

And the squirrels hurriedly gathering nuts stopped in their work to ask:

"Going soon, mermaid? First the leaves fall and then the snow and one must be prepared."

And the winds snapping the leaf-stems with experienced fingers looked up to sigh.

"What, not gone yet, mermaid?"

Lovely Fall Days

But Cristabel could not bear to go. Every day the lake became bluer and bluer and the woods looked into its depths robed like queens in a fairy tale, and the moon was large and yellow, and sometimes the northern lights played at night in quivering streamers of green and red.

"Dick," she said, "it is more and more lovely here. Isn't there something we could do? Or should you like to take Jim and Jerry and go down to visit my father in his coral palace until spring?"

"I don't know much about kings and coral palaces," said Dick. "And I do know about cold and this lake. I'd rather stay here if you'd rather."

"Oh, I'd much rather," cried Cristabel.

"Then we must do something about it," replied Dick.

Home in a Valley

From that day their careless playing came to an end. First they explored all the lake bottom which lay in hills and valleys, with smooth slopes and cliffs and springs much like any other land except that its air was water and its plants were water-plants and that fish moved over it instead of birds.

They chose finally the little valley right beyond Cristabel's island which of course appeared from the bottom of the lake like a hill whose summit is in the clouds. Years before, there had been a sawmill at the end of the lake and thousands of logs were rafted down to it. Quite a few of these logs had drifted away from the others and had at last become waterlogged and had sunk to the bottom.

Dick and the two horses understood the work before them well. He found some chains and old ropes and an axe and logging tools abandoned near the deserted mill, and made a harness and drag for Jim and Jerry and they began collecting the logs they needed for a cabin and barn. If you think they didn't like to work so hard after all their running races by moonlight and play you're wrong. Hard work and planning and getting something done seemed good to them. Cristabel watched for a while and then she too had an idea.

(To be continued next Monday)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Arithmetic in Birdland

Write down the objects to which the owl is pointing in the order in which they are placed; and with the quantity of letters stated, you will find what every little bird wants as much as you do. Watch for the answers on the page For Children next Monday.

Tales Merry and Gay

Book Reviews

"Becky and Tatters," by Eleanor Thomas, with pictures by Gertrude Howe, fills a real need, for there never has been an approved Brownie Scout story before. Becky Lee and her dog Tatters lived in an apartment house. They were there "on approval" only and they had to be very quiet—quiet as mice—for Becky's Mother was the new manager of the building. But they managed to get into plenty of things until Becky was invited to join Miss Hubbard's Brownies. Then came interesting times for Becky. The story of Becky's and Tatters' activities and their new friends will especially interest Brownies but it is such a good story that we think all little girls will enjoy it. It is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.50.

A "Funny Book"

For good fun, read "Elijah The Fishbite," by Agnes Sligh Turnball, with charming pictures by Meg Wohlberg. The hero of this merry tale is none other than a kitten, who was given the dignified name of Elijah the Fishbite by the Merriam children. Jimmie Merriam, the minister's son, was having a hard time listening to his father's sermon one Sunday morning, when suddenly he saw a kitten coming down the aisle of the church. Jimmie unceremoniously picked up the kitten and departed with him under his arm. How the kitten got his name, what a stir it made when the Merriam children were caught christening him in church—but how Elijah, who was a personable cat, won over all his enemies with his great charm, is a rollicking tale for eight- to ten-year-olds. This book is published by The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.50.

Picture-Book Travels

"Louis of New Orleans," by Frances Cavanah, with pictures in color by Leonard Weisgard, is a picture story book about a small boy, Louis Colson, who came to live with his grandfather in New Orleans. Grandfather seemed pretty cross to the strange little boy. He really wasn't cross, but Mammy Celeste with the wide smile and the bright turban helped Louis feel at home.

A companion book to this is "Pedro of Santa Fe" by the same author and tells the story of young Pedro Martinez, who lived in the tall mountains of New Mexico and loved to make wooden carvings. How he acted as guide for an American artist and had his chance in spite of his father's ideas that carving and painting were a waste of time—all make pleasant reading. Both these books are published by David McKay Company, Philadelphia. $1 each.

In her new biography, "Benjamin Franklin," Enid La Monte Meadowcroft has written the first life of this great American for younger readers. Mrs. Meadowcroft writes most fully about Franklin's boyhood and youth, and she reminds us that it would be impossible to include in a book of this kind all the important things he did.

The things Franklin was interested in as a small boy and his ideas are emphasized in this vital, well-written story which also includes some of the important events of his later life in his home with his wife and children—working for his country at home and abroad.

Here is an authentic book, for Mrs. Meadowcroft provides a list of books to which she is indebted for the information on which she has based her own writing, and here is a dramatic story which can well serve as a starting point for further reading about this famous and lovable man. This book is published by Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $2.

A Christmas Play

Girls and boys who are looking for a good short play for the Christmas season will enjoy "The Mischievous Christmas Moon," a comedy in one act, by Dorothy Drew. The characters are Susan, Peter, Mr. Moon, Winter Fairy, White Rabbit, North Wind, stars, elves, northern lights, bunnies, Santa Claus and Mrs. Santa, etc. The play tells the story of a trip the children made into Santa Claus land, where they lost their way and were rescued by the friendly elements and creatures.

An amateur group may produce the play without payment of royalty, provided they have bought at least four copies of the printed book, according to a note on the back of the title page. The pamphlet is published by the Penn Play Company, Philadelphia. Price 35 cents. Miss Drew is also the author of the dramatized version of "Treasure Island," reviewed on the page For Young People last year.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Diving for a Long Nap

Winter Sleepers—2

By Else Bostelmann

Illustrated by the Author

Not a ripple disturbed the smooth surface of the deserted goldfish pond. The garden was very quiet. There was not even the twitter of a bird. Once in a while, there was a hop in the grass, then another, and another.

"Where are you going, Grumbie?" asked a boxturtle of an old frog, who had lived all summer long beneath a heap of damp, mossy stones.

"Somewhere," the frog called back. "If you must know, I am on my way to my winter camp. Don't talk to me now, you could have done this all summer long, if you had chosen. I must go, it is high time."

"But, Grumbie, what's the hurry? See, the day is so gay and clear."

"Didn't I tell you not to talk to me? Wouldn't you be in a hurry if you could hop as I do? You are so clumsy carrying a whole house with you. The idea! You couldn't leap if you tried!"

"Ah! but that is a fine idea, my house on my back," said the turtle, "you couldn't do that—going to sleep safely right where you are."

Grumbie Explains

"Who would care for that! We frogs have some pride. We don't do things just where we are. We always do things right, in the right places at the right time. And the right place for me to sleep my long winter sleep is not where you like to have yours. And my time is right now. I have been thinking about that all day long. And I am glad that it is a place cool and quiet and wet. Good-bye, Boxie, maybe I'll see you next spring."

"But, Grumbie, listen, listen, just one more wee word. You don't mean to say that you really mean to sleep out there in the pond? Down there in the pond, in that wet pond where it is cold and dark and slippery?"

Grumbie stood still one more moment. What a pity, he thought. Boxie doesn't know what's good. Could any creature have a finer winter house than he had? He could not even remember how many winters he had rested there from catching flies and mosquitoes and what-nots all summer long. He felt that he had honestly earned that rest. And when he heard the word "slippery" he could not resist any longer. With one big leap he leaped into the pond. The goldfish scattered to all sides.

A Mud Dwelling

Yes, that was the place. Grumbie was pleased. Such soft, cool mud! Head first he dived into it, pulling his hind legs close to his body. Deeper and deeper he pushed himself in. He had no interest in any one of his family members who had found here their winter places already. He just went to sleep.

Grumbie was a cold-blooded creature and would not freeze down there when thick ice covered the pond, and the goldfish could hardly move beneath it. Of course, he could not breathe in the same way as he did all summer long up there on the meadow, but what had he to worry? All the air he needed to keep him alive and comfortable during his long snooze, he inhaled through his skin. There was always enough good air in the water for Grumbie and all the other frogs.

He slept during many a lovely late autumn day and through the winter with heaps of snow above the frozen water. Many a warm spring day would have to pass by until Grumbie could stretch his legs. Then, with a leap or two, he would suddenly find himself sitting at the edge of the pond, dripping wet, a very much rested, very hungry, but still a very honest Grumbie.

(Watch for the winter story of the woodchuck on the page For Children next Monday.)

With one big leap Grumbie dived into the pond

Curly-Top

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

Chapter Eight

Some weeks later, after the busy day was over and the band of new workers had gone home whistling cheerily, Curly-Top and Blueberry sat down together by the cave. Blueberry was still busy packing one of the baskets and didn't seem to notice how late it had grown.

Curly-Top watched his clever fingers arranging the candies with the greatest care—the pink almonds standing in circles in the center, the crystallized petals forming a wide border round them, the whole covered with cellophane leaves and finished off with tassels.

"We shall have to get it to town first thing in the morning," Blueberry said. "It's for a very special party."

"The moon will be late," said Curly-Top, "and before it gets up the wood will be very dark."

Blueberry turned and faced him.

"The lads have been saying that some morning, when we come, you'll have taken yourself off," he said, "but it's not true, is it?"

"I told 'em you wouldn't go," Blueberry went on. "I said you'd never leave the trees and the cave."

"I might have to," said Curly-Top, quietly. "This is only the beginning, you see."

Blueberry looked at him searchingly.

"Will you come back?" he asked.

"Perhaps," said Curly-Top. "I can't tell."

When the Shadows Fell

It had grown so dark while they were talking that they could scarcely see one another.

The boy turned away.

"Goodby, Blueberry!" Curly-Top called after him.

It was very quiet in the wood now that all the workers had gone, so quiet that Curly-Top fancied he could catch the echo of their whistling music somewhere overhead. He looked all around him slowly. In the frail light that had begun to creep into the wood, heralding the moon, he could just make out the pond with its clear, unruffled water; the cherry tree, where the last bunches of fruit swung backward and forward like pendulums telling that summer had almost gone; the candy forest with its magical leaves; the cave with its stores of supplies. The road itself showed clearly, where the rising moon caught it, and as he looked two travellers came into view, the one moving up the hill and the other down. Each was carrying something on his back, and was bent nearly double.

Something in Curly-Top's heart ached strangely as he watched the travellers out of sight, then he lifted his eyes to the calm, wide stretch of stars.

Off to the Hills

At last he got up, and walking over to his trees stood for a while beneath the lovely pink blossoms. It almost seemed as if they knew what he was about to do. A shaft of moonlight ran swiftly, like a wide silver river, to the back of the cave, lighting up each corner. He followed it in, and going to his sack filled it with the soap-flakes. At the top he placed his pipe and his shell.

The sack was even lighter than it had been when he first set out from home to make his way in the world. Some of the dreams had floated from it and had come true, but there were others, many, many more, all waiting to fly.

With a smile of expectancy Curly-Top stood in the opening of the cave. Somewhere, beyond the far edge of the wood, lay a line of hills that went stretching on into the sky, and he turned his face that way.

So light was his heart, and so full of promise was the moon-filled air, that his feet hardly touched the grass as he sped along.

(The End)

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	269,140
1941 volume to date	699,310
1940 volume to date	116,312,140

Stocks Drop Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Stumbling tendencies were the rule in today's stock market, although offerings were relatively small throughout.

There were a few notably soft spots but recessions mostly were in fractions near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 500,000 shares.

Taxes, strikes and threats of strikes, plus lack of any real inspiration in the war news, brokers suggested, offset business optimism and other favorable factors.

A break of 8¼ points each in American Tobacco common and "B," after a delayed opening of more than an hour, was a bit unsettling. They extended their declines later.

Backward inclinations were exhibited by U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Smelting, Standard Oil (N. J.), Philip Morris, Reynolds Tobacco "B," Liggett & Myers "B," Sears Roebuck, General Motors, Dow Chemical, Westinghouse, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft and U. S. Gypsum.

Pantepec, Pennroad and Phoenix securities did fairly well in the curb but American Cynamid "B," Gulf Oil and Pioneer Gold faltered.

Bonds Fractionally Lower

The bond market shifted toward fractionally lower ground in today's late trading after holding within narrow limits through the forenoon.

Demand for speculative loans was held in check by the hesitant tone of the stock market. Operations in other divisions also were at a low ebb.

Slightly improved prices were registered by International Telephone 5s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Commercial Mackay incomes and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Shading a little lower were Walworth 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, New York Central 5s and Rock Island general 4s of '88.

U. S. Governments held around the closing levels of the previous session in slow trading. In the foreign division modest gains were recorded by obligations of Argentina, Australia and Cuba. Norway 6s were narrowly lower.

Wheat Prices Drop Further in Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 (AP)—Wheat prices tumbled about two cents a bushel today to levels more than four cents below the highs reached Friday, which marked the crest of last week's recovery.

Early losses of 1½ cents were partly recovered around midsession but renewed selling late in the day, due partly to weakness of cotton, caused the market to sink to new lows.

Prices still were under the influence of Washington developments, including reports of administration opposition to legislation which would raise loan rates to 100 per cent of parity and restrictions on use of foreign funds frozen in this country in commodity speculation.

Stocks of All Oils Decline in August

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported a 3,390,000 barrel decrease during August in total stocks of all oils.

Stocks amounted to 544,019,000 barrels, or 122 days' requirements, on Aug. 31, compared with 547,409,000 barrels, or 126 days' requirements, on July 31.

August stocks were 31,511,000 barrels less than for the same month last year. Total demand for all oils rose from 134,879,000 barrels in July to 138,614,000 in August, of which 11,559,000 were for export.

Stock Prices Ease In London Market

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Prices eased on the stock exchange today in the absence of buying interest.

British funds closed slightly lower, and Japanese issues lost around three points.

Oils and rubber shares steadied at lower levels, while industrials and home rails were fractionally easier. South American rails held firm and kaffirs were about steady.

$5,000,000 Tube Debentures Called

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP) — Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. will call $5,000,000 of its four per cent convertible debentures Dec. 15, its officers announced. The bonds are part of a $20,000,000 issue due in 1948. The company will pay one per cent premium on the debentures, numbers of which will be chosen by lot.

Hayden, Stone Announce Removal of Boston Offices

Hayden, Stone & Co. announce the removal of their Boston office to 85 Water Street, where the firm will occupy the entire fifth floor. For the last 11 years the firm's office has been at 75 Federal Street.

The firm holds membership in the Boston and New York Stock Exchanges, the New York Curb Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, New York Cocoa Exchange, New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange, Inc., and Commodity Exchange, Inc. In addition to New York and Boston, offices are maintained in Springfield, Mass., and Portland, Maine.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	51¾	51½	51¼	
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	45½	45½	45½	— ⅛
8½	5½	Adams Ex (.30g)	5	7½	7½	7½	
24½	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅜
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
45	38¾	Air Reduct (1a)	6	38¼	38	38	
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Oct 23
5	2¾	Alaska Juneau	18	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	1	7	7	7	Oct 25
10⅝	6⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	7	6½	6½	— ¾
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	17	17	17	— ¾
25⅜	18	Alleg Lud (1⅛g)	5	21¼	21	21¼	— ⅛
11¼	6⅞	Allen Ind (¾g)	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	151	151	151	—1
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	Oct 23
14⅝	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	7	13½	13	13	— ⅛
9	5¼	Allied Stores	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
86¼	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	86½	86½	86½	Oct 24
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g)	12	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅜
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
1⅜	⅞	Amal Leather	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
20	10	Amal L pf (¾k)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Oct 24
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	57	57	57	— ½
19⅝	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90)	4	19⅝	19½	19½	Oct 24
58½	40	Am Airlines(1e)	1	53	51½	51½	— ¾
8¼	5	Am Bk N (.20g)	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	Oct 24
39	29½	Am Bosch	1	32	31¾	32	+ ¼
3		Am Br Sh 1.40g	1	2	2½	2½	
95¼	78½	Am Cable & R	2	21½	21½	21½	
185	171½	Am Can (4)	7	182¾	182¾	182¾	+ ¼
34¾	23	Am Can pf (7)	1	177	177	177	Oct 16
79¼	56	Am Car&Fy(1g)	1	27⅜	27	27	— ⅜
23½	18½	Am C & F pf (7)	1	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	Oct 25
119	107	Am Ch & C(1.60)	3	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	— ⅜
121	98½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Oct 22
83¼	61⅜	Am Chicle (4a)	1	107	107	107	Oct 17
57⅜	43⅜	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
19½	9½	Am Comm Al	9	9⅛	9	9	Oct 24
17⅜	11⅜	Am Crys S (1¼)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	Oct 25
6½	3¾	Am Encaus Til	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Oct 24
11⅜	½	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 16
24⅜	11⅞	Am & For Pow	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Oct 25
28⅜	14¾	Am FP $6 pf .90k	3	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	Oct 24
37⅜	21⅜	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	2	25	25	25	— ¼
38½	29	Am & F P 2 pf	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Oct 25
51¼	44¼	Am-HawSS (3g)	14	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ½
33½	27	Am Hide & Lea	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	
50¼	20	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Oct 16
21⅛	11½	Am Home (2.40)	2	46	46	46	— ⅜
13¼	9	Am Ice	19	13¾	13¾	13¾	Oct 23
50	43	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅜
17⅛	10⅞	Am Internat'l	21	33⅜	33¼	33¼	
95¼	79	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	9	9	9	Oct 17
13¾	10¼	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	43	43	43	Oct 24
6⅛	2¼	Am Locomotive	9	11¾	11	11	— ⅛
22⅜	15½	Am Loc pf 5½k	2	85½	85½	85½	Oct 25
		Am M & F (.74g)	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
3⅛	1	Am M & Metal	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	Oct 25
46¾	30	Am Metal (¾g)	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Oct 25
39	2⅜	Am Power & Lt	5	1⅞	1	1	
7¼	5¼	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	3	31	30⅝	30¾	— ¾
15⅞	11¾	AP&L $5pf 4¾k	3	27	26⅜	27	+ ½
7	4⅜	Am Rad & S .45g	11	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	Am R Mill(1.05g)	6	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
45⅝	34	Am Saf R (15g)	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
155	138½	Am Seating(½g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅜
54	37	Am S & R (2g)	5	38⅛	38	38⅛	— ⅜
28½	19	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	153	153	153	Oct 24
11½	9⅜	Am Snuff (3a)	6	38½	37	37	—1⅞
11	8	Am Stl Fd (1¼g)	3	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ½
21	15	Am Sores (¾g)	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
98	81	Am Stove(1.20g)	1	9	9	9	
19⅝	13¾	Am Sugar pf(7)	4	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
168¾	146½	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	95⅜	85¾	85¾	+ ⅛
73½	62	Am Tel & Tel (9)	2	18	18	18	
74½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	36	152½	152	152	— ⅜
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	— ½
7	4½	Am Type Fdrs	1	5	5	5	
29½	24	Am Viscose (1g)	3	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
116¾	113⅝	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	115	115	115	
77¼	31⅞	Am Water Wks	29	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	86	86	86	Oct 25
88⅜	51⅜	Am Woolen	1	61½	61½	61½	— 1⅛
81¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	7	74¼	73	73	—1½
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Oct 25
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	2	48½	47¼	47¼	Oct 10
30	22½	Anaconda (1⅛g)	17	26	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
17¼	11⅞	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10	10	10	Oct 3
21⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	11½	11½	11½	Oct 21
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	2	29	29	29	
112⅞	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111	111	111	
5½	4	Armour Ill	19	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1⅛g	4	67½	67½	67½	Oct 24
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	72	72	72	Sep 24
34⅜	23	Armstrong C 1⅛g	13	29½	28¾	29½	+ ⅛
9⅜	6⅞	Arnold C (⅝g)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Oct 15
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	1	5½	5½	5½	
10⅝	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Oct 23
88	79½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	85	85	85	+ ⅛
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Oct 21
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	25	25	25	Oct 22
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	10	29	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf (5)	2	65	64⅝	64⅝	— ⅜
45½	13½	Atl Coast Line	7	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅜
55⅝	16½	Atl G&W Indies	2	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	Oct 25
25½	19½	Atl Refining (1)	54	53¼	53¼	54	Oct 25
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	16	25⅜	24¾	25¼	
71½	65⅜	Atlas Corp (1⅛g)	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	
72¼	61	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	
9¼	6	Atlas Pow (2⅛g)	1	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	Oct 23
3⅞	1⅜	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	8	8	8	Oct 23
6¼	2⅜	Austin Nichols	4	3	3	3	Oct 16
		Aviation Corp	12	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	9	14½	14¼	14¼	
5⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	13	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	6	6⅜	6	6⅛	— ¼
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
13½	7	Barber As ½e	3	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
9⅞	6⅛	Barker Bros ½g	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 25
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.80g)	13	10⅛	9⅞	10	
24⅞	16⅜	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
31⅜	25⅜	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	Oct 22
27⅜	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	25	25	25	— ½
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep 10
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Oct 14
126	108	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
8½	7	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	116	114¾	114¾	Oct 23
41⅛	32⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
20⅜	13⅝	Bendix Av (4g)	3	37⅜	37	37	+ ¼
57	50	Benef Ind (1¼g)	6	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
34¾	26¾	Benef Ind pf (2½)	3	56½	56½	56½	Oct 6
89½	59⅞	Best & Co (1.60a)	6	29	28⅝	28⅝	—1⅛
131½	119½	Beth Steel pf (7)	5	62½	62	62¼	—1⅛
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	1	120	120	120	
23⅞	16⅛	Black & Deck (2)	5	21⅝	21½	21⅝	Oct 23
10⅛	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .45g	10	7⅜	7¼	7¼	Oct 22
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L ¾g	2	15	15	15	Oct 21
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	16	20½	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	1	27½	27½	27½	— ⅜
21⅞	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	3	22⅝	22½	22½	Oct 23
21	16	Borden Co (.90g)	7	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	⅞	Borg-Warn 1.30g	27	20¾	20⅛	20¼	— ½
39⅝	29⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Oct 25
4⅝	3¼	Bower Roll B (3)	1	30	30	30	Oct 25
12⅜	8⅞	Brew Corp (.30g)	10	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	Oct 24
25⅜	18	Bridgeport B ¾g	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
41	26	Bridgs Mfg 1⅛g	7	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
45¼	38	Briggs & S (2¼g)	2	26	26	26	Oct 24
2⅝	2⅛	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	43	43	43	Oct 23
6⅝	5⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2½	2½	2½	Oct 14
14¼	10	Bkly Man Tr	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
36⅛	30	Bkly Un Gas	4	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅜
23⅜	16	Brown Shoe (2)	1	34	34	34	Oct 17
12⅝	8½	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	2	17	17	17	Oct 24
6¼	3½	Bucyrus-E(.65g)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
8½	5½	Budd Mfg	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
34¼	21½	Budd Wheel .45g	6	6⅜	6¼	6¼	Oct 25
35⅝	27½	Bullard (1½g)	2	22	22	22	
20⅞	15¼	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ½
56½	49	Burling (1.30g)	3	18½	18½	18½	Oct 22
9⅜	7⅝	Burling pf (2¾)	1	56	56	56	Oct 22
4¼	2⅛	Burr Add (.70g)	18	8¼	8¼	8¼	
6¾	4⅛	Bush Terminal	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
23	19⅝	Butler Br (.45g)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
4⅜	3	But Bros pf (1½)	2	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
11⅜	7½	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
12	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
		Byron Jack (1g)	2	10¼	10	10	— ⅛

C

24¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	2	22	22	22	— ½
54	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54	54	54	Oct 2
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	2	¾	¾	¾	
7¼	5⅛	Cal & Hec (¾g)	3	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅞	10¼	Camph Wy 1.10g	3	11¾	11¼	11¼	Oct 25
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	3	15½	15⅜	15½	
5¼	3½	Canadian Pacific	12	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1⅛g)	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	
3⅝	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Oct 24
30½	22	Carpenter Stl (2g)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Oct 25
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
87¾	43	Case(JI) Co (3e)	7	80½	79	80	— ¼
50⅝	40	Caterpil Tr (2)	4	41½	41	41½	
29⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
10½	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
22⅜	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Cent Foundry	3	2⅞	2½	2½	— ⅛
4½	1⅝	Cent Violetta(1g)	9	14¼	14	14¼	Oct 24
14¾	4½	Century Rib M	1	3½	3½	3½	Oct 23
4	2½	Cerro de Pas(4g)	9	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
34⅞	27	Cert-teed Prod	3	41¼	41	41¼	
5⅜	2⅞	Chain Belt(1¼g)	5	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	Oct 22
21⅜	15	Cham P&P (1g)	1	19½	19¼	19½	Oct 22
22½	17½	Checker Cab	3	10⅜	10	10	—1½
18	11½	Ches & Ohio (3)	6	36½	36½	36½	— ⅜
44⅛	34¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	99½	99½	99½	Oct 24
102½	93½	Ches Corp	20	41¼	41¼	41¼	Oct 24
4¼	2¼	Chi & E Ill	2	1½	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 25

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	5	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
3	⅛	Chi Great West	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
10⅞	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	19	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
19⅛	9½	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
44½	37½	Chi Pneu T 1½g	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Oct 25
54	49	C P T cv pf (3)	2	40½	40½	40½	+1
⅛	⅛	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Oct 17
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 18
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 25
9¾	8½	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
14¾	10¾	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Sep 20
2	1⅛	Chickasha (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Oct 18
72⅛	53⅛	Childs Co	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
10⅜	8¾	Chrysler (4⅛g)	36	57	56⅜	56⅜	— ⅜
4⅜	2¼	City I & F (.90g)	4	9½	9½	9½	
40½	30¼	City Stores	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
33⅜	24	Clark Equip 2¼g	1	33½	33½	33½	— ⅜
43½	26⅞	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	1	25⅛	25	25⅛	
39⅞	28½	Climax M (1.20)	7	38¼	37¾	37¾	— ⅜
106	87	Cluett P (2g)	2	37½	36¾	36¾	—1¼
63⅛	60	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	1	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝	+ ⅛
116¼	111⅜	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	Oct 24
104¾	100¾	Colgate-P (⅝a)	7	15¼	14⅞	15	
30¼	17⅜	Collins & A 2¾g	2	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	Oct 25
20	14	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	Oct 23
21¾	14⅜	Col Br A (1.35g)	5	15¼	15	15	Oct 25
21	14¼	Col Br B (1.35g)	5	15¼	15	15	
4⅞	2	Col G&E (.10g)	135	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
82⅛	59½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	59⅛	59	59	— ⅛
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	28	28	28	Oct 22
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	3	77	77	77	Oct 24
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	21	22¾	22¼	22½	+ ¼
110	102½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	Oct 22
37⅜	27⅞	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	29¼	29⅛	29¼	+ ⅛
11⅞	8¾	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	107½	107½	107½	+ ¼
12	¾	Coml Solv (¼g)	3	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
65⅜	49	Com'th & South	58	¾	¾	¾	
30⅛	24½	Com&Sou pf (3)	8	59½	59	59	Oct 24
4	3	Com Edis (1.80)	34	24⅝	23⅜	24	— ⅜
18⅜	11⅞	Conde Nast(¾g)	2	51¾	51¾	51¾	Oct 21
22½	19¼	Congoleum (1)	6	17	17	17	— ⅛
15⅞	10⅝	Con Air new 2g	27	21¾	21¼	21⅜	— ¾
8¼	5¾	Cons Cig (13⅓e)	3	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
23⅜	15⅜	Cons Cop (½g)	5	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
107⅝	95	Cons Ed (1.40g)	54	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅜
11¼	⅛	Con Film Ind	3	98¼	97½	97½	— ⅝
11	7¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	3	10	¾	¾	
3½	2	Cons Laundries	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
6¼	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	84	6⅛	6	6⅛	
49¾	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	3⅜	3¾	3¾	Oct 25
30	21⅛	Consol'n Coal	2	5	5	5	Oct 25
15¼	12½	Consol'n Coal pf	2	23	23	23	Oct 24
99	79	Con Powpf(4½)	2	103	102½	103	Oct 24
16⅛	12⅛	Container (1⅛g)	4	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
40¼	31⅜	Cont Baking	5	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
10	6⅝	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	107	106¾	106¾	— ⅛
45⅞	35¼	Con Can (1½g)	21	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
26⅜	17⅜	Cont Diam (1.60a)	1	9	9	9	
18⅞	12⅜	Cont Motors	2	44	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
23½	15½	Cont Oil (¾g)	11	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
56¾	5¾	Cont Steel (¾g)	27	25¾	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	4⅜	Cop'weld St(.60g)	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	Oct 24
53½	42¼	Cop'weld pf(2½g)	4	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Corn Prods (3)	8	49½	49	49	
47¾	33½	Coty Inc (1⅝g)	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
19	13	Crane Co (.80e)	3	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	2	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
9	4⅜	Crosley (.30g)	5	6	5⅝	5⅝	Oct 24
27⅝	19⅝	Crown C&S ½g	2	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
45½	39¾	Crown C pf 2¼g	1	40	40	40	— ¼
15⅜	11¼	Crown Zel (1g)	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
47¼	34	Crucible Steel	3	37	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
98½	78	Crucible pf (5)	1	80	80	80	— ⅛
81½	59½	Cuban-Am Sug	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—1⅜
73	41⅞	Cuban-AS pf 5½	1	73	73	73	Oct 24
16½	11⅛	Cudahy Pack	1	2	2	2	Oct 24
25	18	Cuneo Pr (1½)	2	13	13	13	Oct 25

Associated Press Quotations

Associated Press Quotations

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bank Points To Perils Of Lax Spending

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A major necessity in Federal finance is an effective resistance to unwarranted demands of pressure groups, according to the current issue of the Guaranty Survey, published by the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

"Group subsidies, supposedly temporary," the publication says, "threaten to become permanent. In the face of the largest employment in the country's history, the government is still carrying a heavy burden of relief. At a time when agricultural income is at the highest level in many years, higher farm subsidies are being granted.

Severe Burdens

"A social security burden has already been assumed that will make incalculable financial drains in future years, but further broad extensions of the system are being planned. Such tendencies, if uncurbed, will perpetuate the habit of deficit financing, with its menace of ultimate financial chaos. In the struggle to defend its free institutions, the Nation cannot afford to continue the fiscal laxity that constitutes one of the deadliest threats to our preservation.

"The new revenue act is designed to raise the tax receipts of the Treasury to a figure never before approached. Its original objective was to lift the Government's revenue to the equivalent of two thirds of the anticipated expenditures. The amount of additional Treasury income to be raised has been held close to the original goal; but in the meantime the scale of prospective defense costs has risen, with the result, it now appears, that the higher taxes will cover a somewhat smaller portion, perhaps one-half, of the expected outlay during this fiscal year. The currently indicated total of Federal, State and local taxes is equal to approximately a fourth of the estimated national income.

Costs Mounting

"With defense costs rapidly mounting and their peak not yet foreseeable, the maintenance of a ratio of taxation to Treasury borrowings approximating the two-to-one standard is expected to necessitate even higher taxes in the near future.

"It would be a mistake, however, to make successive changes in the tax system with undue haste. Such drastic increases in rates as have just been adopted require extensive readjustments and the broad effects of the higher levies are yet to be determined. There is a limit to the tax burden that the national economy can support, even in an emergency, without loss of operating efficiency.

"This limit may not yet have been reached; it is to be hoped that it has not. But a radically revised set of tax rates should be left in effect long enough to permit at least some observation of its effects before being superseded by another. And it is well known that uncertainty regarding the conditions under which business operations must be carried on in the near-term future can be a serious drag on industrial planning and productivity."

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated F Inc	2.26	2.47
Amerex Hold	13.875	15.375
Am Business Shrs	2.66	2.92
Axe Houghton Fd	10.28	11.05
Boston Fund	13.37	14.38
British Type Inv.	.08	.38
Broad St Inv	20.76	22.44
Bullock Fund	11.77	12.90
Can Inv Fund	2.55	3.20
Century Shrs Tr	25.61	27.54
Christiana Sec	2430.00	2630.00
Chain St Inv	16.50	
Commodity Corp	10.33	11.30
Consol Inv Tr	26.75	29.25
Dividend Shrs	1.02	1.12
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	17.05	18.12
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	10.13	10.76
Equitable Inv Corp	23.83	25.62
Equitable Corp $3 pf	18.75	19.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	14.91	16.05
Fund Investors Inc	15.11	16.56
Gen Capital	24.25	28.10
Gen Investors Tr	4.58	
Incorp Investors Tr	13.66	14.69
Inst Sec: Bank Group	.83	.92
Inst. Sec: Insurance	1.19	1.32
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

Bid Asked

B-1	31.33	S-1	.....
B-2	24.97	S-2	22.96
B-3	16.43	S-3	12.56
B-4	8.14	S-4	9.02
K-1	15.83	K-2	3.28
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd			14.78
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	31.10		31.15
Maryland Fund	76.50		76.50
Mass Invest Fd	3.90		3.90
Mass Inv 2nd Fd	17.25		18.55
Mutual Invest	8.19		8.81
Nation Wide Voting	8.38		9.16
New England Fund	.99		1.11
Old Colony Tr Assoc	10.37		11.18
Plymouth Fund Inc	15.75		17.75
Putnam Fund	.34		.39
Quarterly Income Shrs	11.83		12.65
*Railway & Light Sec	4.00		4.50
*Railway & Light Sec pf	6.00		7.75
Repub Invest Fund	101.50		
Scudder S & C	2.99		3.35
Spencer Trask Fund	77.70		79.26
Stand Util Inc	12.27		13.63
State Street Invest	.15		.18
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	61.75		65.00
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.43		.48
Wellington Fund	.68		.76
	13.49		14.84

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil		
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	4.75	5.50
Cumulative Tr Sh	2.33	
Diversified Tr C	4.02	
Diversified Tr D	2.10	
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.50	5.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.25	3.75
Nation Wide Sec	4.09	4.86
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	3.06	
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	38.75	
North Am Tr Shrs 1954	1.90	
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.29	
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.24	
Super of Shrs Tr AA	1.81	
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	2.11	
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	13.25	
	1.49	

Investment Banking

Blair & Co		
First Boston Corp	50	1.00
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	13.125	14.625
	.10	.30

*Ex-dividend. ‡Sales prices as of 1 p. m. $Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	119.56	28.39	17.26
Net change	—1.17		—.15
Previous close	120.73	28.57	17.41
1941 high	133.59	30.88	20.65
1941 low	113.30	26.54	16.82

*Preliminary.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	3¼s 45-43	105.19	105.19	105.19
1	2½s 49-46	109.31	109.31	109.31
1	4¼s 52-47	117.21	117.21	117.21
15	2½s 58-56	105	105	105
6	2½s 59-56 reg	111.19	111.19	111.19
1	2½s 63-58	111.23	111.23	111.23
2	2½s 65-60	112.15	112.14	112.14
72	2½s 72-67	103.6	103.6	103.6

Home Owners Loan

1	3s 52-44	105.19	105.19	105.19

New York City Bonds

50	3s 80	110¼	110⅛	110⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	Alb & Sus 2½s 46	83¾	83¾	83¾
6	Alleghany 5s 50 mod	63¼	63¼	63¼
3	Alleghany Inc 5s 50	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
7	Allied Strs 4½s 51	104	104	104
14	Am & For P 5s 2030	65½	65½	65½
4	AmIGChem 5½s 49	103	103	103
1	Am T & T 3¼s 56	109¾	109¾	109¾
5	Am T & T 3¼s 61	109¼	109¼	109¼
76	Am T & T 3s 56	112⅛	111⅞	111⅞
11	Ann Arbor 4s 95	67½	67	67½
1	Arm Del 4s 57	106	106	106
4	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	AT&SF T Sh L 4s 50	111	111	111
3	Atl & Cha A L 5s 44	100¾	100¾	100¾
28	A C Line 4½s 64	64¼	64⅛	64¼
	A C Line 5s 45	96⅛	96	96
7	B&O 1st mtg 4s st	62½	62⅜	62½
7	B&O 95 st A	32½	32½	32½
9	B&O 95 st C	27	26⅝	26⅝
9	B&O 2000 st D	32¼	32	32
16	B&O 96 st P	32½	32½	32½
47	B&O cv 60 st	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
34	B&O 4s 48	60	59⅝	59⅝
6	B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	49¾	49¼	49¼
5	B&O SW 50 st	41¾	41¼	41¼
1	B&OTC 4s 59	47	47	47
1	Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	47½	47½	47½
11	Bell TPa 5s 48 B	109¾	109¾	109¾
25	BenefindLoan2¼s 50	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1	Beth Stl 3¼s 59	105¾	105¾	105¾
6	Beth SStl 3s 60	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2	Bost&Me 5s 67	73	73	73
22	Bost&Me 4½s 78	37	36⅜	37
2	Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	92¾	92¾	92¾
1	Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	105¾	105¾	105¾
6	Buf R&P 57 st	36¼	36⅛	36⅛
2	Bush Term 5s 55	55	55	55
1	Can Sou 5s 62	81	81	81
1	Can Nat Ry 4s 69 Jly	106	106	106
11	Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	106⅛	106¼	106⅛
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Can Nor 6½s 46	111¼	111¼	111¼
2	Can Pac 5s 44	105¼	105¼	105¼
11	Caro Can 4s 49	50¼	50	50¼
2	Celanese 3s 55	101½	101½	101½
6	Cen Pac 5s 60	51⅛	50½	50½
5	Cen RR NJ 5s 97 reg	16	16	16
5	Certain-td 5½s 48	86	86	86
1	ChampionP&P4½s50	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	C&O rfg 3½s 96E	105	105	105
1	C&O Alton 3s 49	15½	15½	15½
1	CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	76¼	76¼	76¼
11	CB&Q gen 4s 58	80½	80¼	80¼
6	CB&Q 4s Ill 49	94	94	94
2	ChGWInc4½s2038	38⅜	38¼	38⅜
3	Chi Gt West 4s 88	66½	66⅜	66⅜
2	Chi I & L 6s 47	34	34	34
2	Chi I & L 5s 66	9½	9½	9½
87	CMSP&Pac 5s 75	10¾	10¼	10¼
87	CMSP&P 5s 2000	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2	CMSP&P 4½s 89C	40½	40	40
2	CMSP&P 4½s 89E	40⅝	40	40
17	CMSP&P gen 4s 89	39½	39½	39½
1	Chi&NW 5s 26	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
3	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1	Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	18	18	18
28	Chi&NW 4s 87	18¼	18	18
24	CRI&P 4½s 52A	24	24	24
21	CRI&P cv 4½s 60	13¾	13¼	13¼
5	CRI&P 4s 88 ct	11⅛	11	11
9	Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	21	21	21
2	Ch&W Ind 4s 52	20½	20½	20½
3	Childs Co 5s 43	19½	19⅝	19⅝
7	CCC&StL 4½s 77	96½	96½	96½
1	CCC&StL gen 4s 93	41¾	41¾	41¾
5	Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	49¾	49¼	49¼
1	Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	70¾	70¾	70¾
1	Clev Un Term 5s 73	109¾	109¾	109¾
16	Colo&So 4s 80	79	79	79
3	Columbia G 5s 52May	72	71¾	71¾
22	Columbia G 5s 1961	20¼	20	20
4	ComiMack inc 69 ww	103½	103½	103½
2	Comwlth Ed cv3½s58	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Con Edis 3½s 46	54¾	54½	54¾
3	Con Oil cv 3½s 51	111	111	111
3	Con Rys 4s 54	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	104½	104½	104½
5	Con Rys 4s 56	26½	26½	26½
1	Consol'n Coal 5s 60	26½	26½	26½
5	Cosnum Pow 3¼s 66	82¼	82¼	82¼
2	CubaNoRy 5½s 42rct	109	108⅞	108⅞
4	Curtis Pub 3s 55	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
1	Dayton P&L 3s 70	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
22	Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	108¼	108¼	108¼
48	D&RG 4s 36	55	54¾	54¾
1	D&RG West 5s 55	15⅛	15	15
18	D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2	Det Ed 4s 65	1½	1½	1½
20	Det Ed 3s 70	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
1	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107	106⅞	106⅞
5	Erie rfg 5s 67	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
8	Erie rfg 5s 75	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
43	Erie 4½s 2015 wi	31¼	30¾	30¾
5	Erie cv 4s 53A	52⅛	51¾	52⅛
8	Erie 4s 95 wi	58	58	58
1	Erie cv 4s 53B	87⅛	87⅛	87½
9	Firestone 4½s 56 3s 61	58	58	58
4	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Goodrich 4¼s 56	94¼	94¼	94½
1	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	106	106	106
1	Gt Nor 6s 36	103	103	103
3	Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
4	Gt Nor 4s 6 G4	86¾	86¾	86¾
9	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Gulf M & Ot 4s 75	97½	97½	97½
2	Hocky V 4½s 99	69	69	69
13	Housatonic 5s 37	130¾	130¾	130¾
2	Hudson2Coal 5s 62A	68	67¾	68
31	Hudd&Man 5s 57	38½	38⅛	38⅛
1	Hudd&Man rfg 5s 57	42¼	42¼	42¼
6	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Ill Cen 3½s 52	39¾	39¾	39¾
2	Ill Cen 4s 52	41½	41½	41½
25	Ill Cen rfg 4s 53	40¾	40¾	40¾
3	Ill Cen 4¾s 66	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
2	Ill Cen 5s 55	50½	50½	50½
4	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	44	43¾	44
1	IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	40	39¾	40
1	Int Gt Nor adj 6s 52	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	15½	15½	15½
1	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	32½	32	32
29	Int Mer Mar 6s 41	100½	100½	100½
12	Int T&T 4½s 52	45¼	44¾	44¾
9	James F&Clea 4s 59	50	49¾	49¾
1	Jones&LaughSt3¼s61	99	99	99
5	KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	44	44	44
2	KC South 5s 50	69	69	69
1	KC South 3s 50	63¾	63¾	63¾
8	Koppers Co 3½s 61	107	107	107
1	Kresge Found 3s 50	103½	103½	103½
1	Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	84¼	84¼	84¼
1	Lac Gas 5s 42	97½	97½	97½
10	L E & West 3s 47	94½	94½	94½
1	L S & M S 3½s 97	91	91	91
1	Leh & N Y 4s 45	62½	62½	62½
1	Leh Val H Term 5s 54	47	47	47
6	Leh Val NY 4½s 50	49½	49⅛	49⅛
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	34½	34½	34½
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32	32	32
1	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30½	30⅛	30⅛
1	Liggett & M 7s 44	117½	117½	117½
2	Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	101	101	101
6	Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s 45	106	106	106
2	Lou&N 4½s 2003	96½	96½	96½
3	Lou&NatlKn&Cin4s55	110¼	110	110
3	Mich Cen 4½s 79	80¼	80¼	80¾
11	M&StP&SSM gtd 5s 38	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
5	Mo-Ill 5s 59	10½	10½	10½
10	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	89½	89½	89½
8	M-K-T 4½s 78	28⅝	28¼	28¼
16	M-K-T ext 4s 90	22	21¾	21¾
1	Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	34¼	34¼	34¼
20	Mo Pac 5s 65A	7	7	7
2	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	27¼	27	27
1	Mo Pac 5s 77 ct	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛
23	Mo Pac 5s 78 G	27¼	27	27
3	Mo Pac 5s 80 H	27¼	27¼	27¼
13	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	28¼	28	28
1	Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	27⅝	27	27
14	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	27	27	27
2	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2	Mor&Ess 3½s 55	106½	106½	106½
3	Mor&Ess 4½s 55	41½	41½	41½
3	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	36	36	36
3	NashCha&StL 4s 78	39½	39½	39¾
9	Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	85⅛	85	85
2	Natl Steel 3s 65	106	105⅞	106
1	N O Pu Sr 5s 52 A	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
8	NO Tex&M 5½s 54	105	105	105
2	NO Tex&M 5s 54 B	44	44	44
2	NY&Greenwd L 5s 46	41¾	41¾	41¾
28	NYC rfg 5s 2013	62	62	62
22	NYC 4½s 2013 A	55½	54¾	54¾
1	NYC 4s 2013 A mod	49⅞	49½	49⅝
2	NYC & HR 4s 42	54¾	54½	54½
5	NYC&HR 3½s 97	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
3	NYCh&StL 5s76 A	80	80	80½
1	NYCh&StL 4½s 78	74½	74½	74½
21	NY Ch&StL 4s 72	62½	61¾	62½
4	NY Connect 3½s 65	100⅝	100½	100⅝
1	NY Edis 3¼s 65	101¾	101½	101½
5	NYLack&W 4½s 73	100⅝	100½	100⅝
1	NY LE&WDiv 5s 43	55⅛	55¼	55¼
23	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	101	101	101
2	NYNH&H 4½s 67	31	30½	30½
1	NYNH&H 4s 55	29¾	29¾	29¾
16	NYNH&H 4s 56	27¾	27¾	27¾
2	NYNH&H 4s 57	28	27	27¾
1	NYNH&H 3½s 54	5¾	5¾	5¾
7	NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	27	26¾	27
1	NYO&W rfg 4s 92	26¾	26½	26½
1	NY Trap R 6s 46 st	8¾	8¾	8¾
23	NYW&Bost 4½s 46	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	4	4	4
1	Nor Am Co 5s 61	27¼	27¼	27¼
19	Nor Pac 6s 2047	104¼	104¼	104¼
3	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	81	80⅝	81
3	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	82¼	82	82¼
1	Nor Pac 4½s 97	44¾	44¾	44¾
28	Nor Pac 3s 2047	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
2	Ohio Ed 4s '65	42¾	42¼	42¾
1	Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
6	Pacif Cat 1st 5s '46	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5	Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	100	100	100
7	Penn P & Lt 3¼s '69	110¼	110¼	110¼
2	Penn RR gen 5s '68	111¾	111¾	111¾
1	Penn RR gen 4½s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Penn RR 4½s deb '70	93¾	93¼	93¾
4	Penn RR 4½s '84	101⅛	101	101⅛
1	Penn 4s '48 st	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2	Penn RR 4s '48	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
2	Penn RR 3½s '52	84¾	84½	84¾
5	Peoria & Pek Un 4s '60	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
5	Pauliata Ry 7s 42	93	93	93
2	Penn Ltd 6s	93	93	93
		8½	8¼	8½

Sales in $1000

		High	Low	2:00
11	Pere Marq 5s 56	72	72	72
3	Pere-Marq 4½s 80	63½	63¼	63½
1	Phila Co 4½s 61	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2	Phil Elec 3½s 67	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
5	Ph Read C&Icv6s49	6½	6½	6½
1	Philippine Ry 4s 37	109¾	109¾	109¾
3	PCC&StL 3s 78B	104¾	104¾	104¾
6	Pitts&WVa 4½s 58A	100¼	100¼	100¼
6	Pitt&WVa34½s 60C	65	64⅞	64⅞
6	Portl Gen E 4½s 60	106¼	106¼	106¼
3	PubSvc No III 3½s68	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
12	Readg 4½s 97A	110½	110½	110½
7	Repub Steel 5½s 54	78⅝	78¼	78¾
2	Repub Steel 4½s 61	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
1	Repub Steel 4½s 56	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
5	ReverseCop&Bl3¼s60	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
2	Richfield Oils 4s 52	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	RioGrWestIst4s39	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
13	RioGrW cit 4s 49	48⅜	47⅞	47⅝
4	Rich G&E 3¼s 69	16	15⅞	15⅞
2	RI Ark&La4½s34	109¾	109¾	109¾
2	Rio de Jan 8s 46	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
11	Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	12	12	12
1	Rome 6½s 52	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
9	Sao Paulo Br 7s 40	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
6	Saguenay Pow 4½s 66	64	63½	63½
11	StLIM&S4sR&G33	97	96½	96½
2	StLPubSvc 5s 59	82½	72¼	72¼
58	StL SF 5s 50B	82½	82½	82½
5	StL SF 5s B 50 ct	15½	15¼	15¼
54	St SF 4½s 78	15	15	15
14	StL SF 4½s 78 ct st	15¾	15½	15½
97	St L SF 4s 50 A	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛
1	StL SW rfg 5s 90	15¼	15	15
2	StL SW 1st 4s 89	18¼	18¼	18¼
10	SA&A Pass 4s 43	76¼	76¼	76¼
5	Seab A L cn 6s 45	81½	81½	81½
7	Sea A L 6s 45 ct	97½	97⅝	97⅝
5	Sea AL rfg 4s 58	7¾	7¾	7¾
3	Shell Un 2½s 54	7¼	7¼	7¼
5	Simmons cv 4s 52	6¼	6¼	6¼
3	So Bell T&T 3½s 62	99½	99¼	99½
3	So Bell T & T 3s 79	103¼	103	103
16	Sou Pac 4½s 68	109	109	109
15	Sou Pac 4½s 81	109	109	109
34	So Pace 4½s 69	48½	48¾	48¾
20	So Pac rfg 4s 55	48¾	48¼	48¼
4	So Pac cit 4s 49	62⅜	62⅜	62½
37	So Pac 3½s 46	47	46¾	46¾
3	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
8	South Ry 6½s 56	85⅞	85¾	85⅞
1	South Ry gen6s 56	80½	80¼	80½
15	S W Bell Tel 2¾s 64	61⅝	61⅜	61⅝
5	Spokane Int 4½s 2013	112	112	112
5	Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	35	35	35
24	Tex Corp 3s 65	105¼	105	105¼
10	Tex & Pac 5s 77B	108½	108½	108½
6	Tex & Pac 80 D	107¼	107	107
15	Third Ave adj 5s 60	63¾	63	63
8	T Et L & W 4s 50	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
8	Un Pac 1st 4s 47	82	82	82
6	Un Pac 3½s 71	111¼	111¼	111¼
21	Un Pac 3½s 70	99½	99½	99½
12	Unit Drug 5s 53	99	99	99
1	Un Stockyds 4½s 51	92¼	91⅞	92
6	Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	97	97	97
2	Utah P&L 5s 44	101½	101	101
3	Va E&Pow 3½s 68	102⅝	102	102
24	Wabash rfg 5½s 75	110¾	110⅜	110¾
20	Wabash 1st 5s 39	23⅜	23¼	23¼
11	Wabash 2d 5s 39	75⅜	75⅛	75⅜
32	Wabash 5s 80 D	33	32¾	32¾
18	Wabash 5s 76 B	22½	22½	22½
86	Wabash 4½s 78C	22¼	22⅛	22¼
1	Wabash 4s 54	22	21¾	21¾
4	Walworth 4s 55	61¼	61¼	61¼
1	West Penn P 3½s 66	83	82½	83
1	West Shore 4s 2361	111½	111½	111½
3	West Sh 4s 2361 reg	45½	45½	45½
1	Westn Md 3½s 77A	43¼	43¼	43¼
3	Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	100	100	100
7	Western Un 5s 51	24¾	24¾	24¾
15	Western Un 5s2préd	25	25	25
6	Weston El 4½s 50	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
6	Wheel Steel 3½s 66	85¾	85¾	85¾
1	Wilson & Co 4½s 55	96⅜	96¼	96⅜
1	Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	106¼	106¼	106¼
3	Young S&T 3¼s 60	110¼	110¼	110¼
		101⅜	101⅛	101⅜

Foreign Bonds

1	Antioquia 7s 45 C	11	11	11
3	Antioquia 7s 45 D	10¾	10¾	10¾
2	Antioquia 3d 7s 57	76½	76½	76½
2	Argentine 4½s 71	76	76	76
4	Australia 5s 55	67½	67	67½
2	Australia 4½s 56	8¼	8¼	8¼
2	Berlin City 6s 58	23¼	23¼	23¼
5	Brazil 8s 41	19¼	19¼	19¼
2	Brazil 6½s 26-57	19¼	19¼	19¼
2	Brazil 6½s 27-57	19¼	19¼	19¼
1	Brisbane 5s 57	68	68	68
1	Buen A 4½s 71	55	55	55
1	Canada 5s 52	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1	Canada 4s 60	106	106	106
2	Canada 3s 67	95¾	95⅝	95⅝
2	Canada 2½s 45	99	98¾	98¾
5	Chile 7s 42 asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
1	Chile 6s 42 asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
2	Chile 6s 63 asd	14	14	14
2	Chilean Mun 7s 60	40¾	40¾	40¾
2	Colomb 6s 61 Jan	40½	40½	40½
2	Colomb 6s 61 Oct	32¾	32¾

Commerce and Finance

Defense Helps Government Reduce Stocks of Farm Products

Business and Industry

Installment Credit Rules Are Revised

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board has revised its installment credit regulations, effective Dec. 1, in order, it said, to close some loopholes and ease some restrictions.

The major changes:

1. Increase the maximum amount of installment loans covered by the regulations from $1,000 to $1,500.

2. Direct that installment lenders require borowers (beginning Jan. 2) to sign a statement as to the purpose of the loan.

3. Exempt from regulation business loans and loans for the purchase or construction of an entire building.

4. Allow farmers greater leeway in payment of installment loans.

5. Eliminate any requirement for a down payment if it would be no more than $2.

6. Permit an optional arrangement in the case of "add ons"—that is, additional credit added to any original credit—under which the new credit may be treated separately or the combined credit may be paid up in 15 months.

The requirement of a statement as to the purpose of an installment loan, the Board said, "closes the loophole whereby, although dealers in listed articles were required to obtain down payments, cash lenders were free to lend the full price unless the article was given as security for the loan."

The change with respect to borrowing by farmers was intended to accord with the "seasonal nature of their income," the Board said. It will permit any schedule of installment loan payments by farmers, so long as the down payment and 18-months maturity requirements are met, and provided that one-half of the balance is paid within one-half of the maximum maturity.

The Board announced that it had eliminated its proposed $5 minimum monthly installment requirement, which was to have become effective Jan. 1. At the same time it prohibited the extension of an installment loan for the purpose of making a down payment on one of the 24 articles listed in the regulations.

The original installment credit regulations were announced in August and became effective in September. In general, they limited such credit to 18 months and fixed a schedule of down payments for certain articles, ranging from 33⅓ per cent on automobiles to 10 per cer cent on furniture.

RAILWAY AND LIGHT SECURITIES COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICE: At a meeting of the Board of Directors, an interim cash dividend of 10 cents per share and an extra cash dividend of 20 cents per share on the Common Stock were declared—payable November 1, 1941 to stockholders of record October 27, 1941.

JAMES H. ORR, President.

Boston, October 24, 1941.

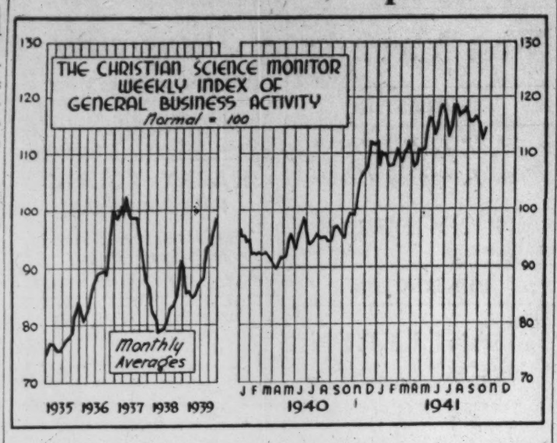
RAILWAY AND LIGHT SECURITIES COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICE: At a meeting of the Board of Directors, the regular quarterly cash dividend of $1.50 per share on the 6% Preferred Stock was declared—payable November 1, 1941 to stockholders of record October 27, 1941.

JAMES H. ORR, President.

Boston, October 24, 1941.

Upturn in Monitor Index Halts Recent Sharp Decline



An upturn in The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity halted the sharp decline of the past few weeks. Advancing to 114.7 (prel.) for the week ended Oct. 18, the index compared with 113.0 for the previous week, 97.6 for the corresponding week of 1940.

Two of the components advanced, one declined; and in each case the movement was contrary to seasonal expectations. For miscellaneous freight carloadings the autumn downturn usually begins around the third week in October. This year, however, shipments began to slide off toward the end of September and continued until the week ended Oct. 18, when a sudden sharp advance reversed the movement.

Bank debits outside New York City failed to show the usual intramonthly dip, edging forward for a moderate gain.

Partially offsetting the increases in the other two components was a contraseasonal loss in electric power production from the record high of the preceding week.

While industrial production is holding generally at a high level of operation, labor difficulties, shortages of materials and more technical factors such as seasonal adjustments tend to confuse the picture. Steel operations dropped off during the past week. Automobile production scored an increase despite labor and materials troubles, but the rate of gain is substantially less than usual at this season.

In retail trade, some buyer resistance to higher prices was noted. Gains over a year ago held around 12 to 16 per cent for the country.

Wholesale commodity prices remained moderately steady in the week ended Oct. 18, but during the past week agicultural products advanced recovering a large part of their previous losses.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Oct. 18* 1941	Oct. 11 1941	Oct. 19 1940
Combined index	114.7	113.0	97.6
Bk debs outside NYC	117.8	114.6	97.6
Elec pw production	111.5	112.9	101.9
Misc carloadings	114.7	110.4	89.4

*Preliminary.

O'Mahoney Opposes Insurance Company Stock Investments

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming said that to permit insurance companies to invest in common stocks "would mean only to accentuate the evils of concentrated economic power."

Some members of the Securities Commission have advocated recently that insurance companies be permitted to put a small part of their assets into dividend-paying common stocks.

Senator O'Mahoney, talking with reporters, said this question had been discussed fully by the Temporary National Economic Committee of which he was chairman.

"The recommendation of Chairman (Sumner T.) Pike of the SEC that the TNEC suggest modification of State laws to permit such investment was not approved by TNEC," he said.

"As the final report of the committee showed, the proposal had no support except that of its proponent, Commissioner Pike."

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Commodity Exchange, Inc.
BOSTON NEW YORK SPRINGFIELD PORTLAND
October 27, 1941

Steel Output Off 1 Point To 95½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States declined 1 point during the past week to 95½ per cent of mill capacity due to labor interruption at Detroit, which reduced production there to one-third capacity, and shutdown of several open hearths at Buffalo because of scrap shortage, according to the magazine Steel.

Allocations Expected

"Steelmakers," continues the report, "are paying greater attention to dates when high priority steel actually is to be used, in an effort to give deliveries to best advantage. So heavy has become the burden of top priority orders that schedules are difficult to formulate unless it is known which orders are needed earliest," says Steel.

"The situation has developed to a point where priorities mean relatively little and it is believed a broad system of allocations, as in pig iron, will be the only means to bring about efficient distribution. Already plates are practically under allocation and application to other products is believed near.

"Substantial losses in steel production are the result of labor interference and lack of scrap is causing increased curtailment.

Scrap Shortage

"Scrap shortage continues a major factor and interruption of steelmaking is becoming more frequent. Several open hearths have been shut down at Buffalo and similar action elsewhere has been averted by scrap being diverted to plants in need. Increasingly operations are being carried on without reserves, on the basis of daily shipments.

"Lack of semifinished steel is limiting production of wire and wire products, the most apparent squeeze being in nails. Wood construction of cantonments and storehouses by the army has required an unusual quantity of nails and delivery for civilian purposes is now deferred several weeks."

Textile Production Holds High Level

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Stimulated by large Government orders and heavy civilian demand, textile mill operations were maintained at record levels in the first nine months of 1941. In view of the sizable volume of unfilled orders on hand, little change in the high rate of activity is likely during the next several months, at least.

Wood Pulp Makers Rescind 4th Quarter Increase in Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced that three leading wood pulp producers had agreed to rescind fourth quarter price increases ranging from $5 to $10 a ton.

The action obviated, temporarily, the need for a schedule of ceiling prices, Mr. Henderson said. The three companies, International Paper Company, Container Corporation of America, and St. Regis Kraft Company, agreed to return to prices charged during the third quarter of this year and to refund to buyers all amounts collected in excess of third quarter prices on shipment since October 1.

Mr. Henderson said all but one of the major pulp producers now are parties to individual agreements that third quarter prices will not be exceeded during the rest of this year. The exception is Eastern Corporation of Bangor, Maine, which asked for special consideration because of higher production costs.

The request is being investigated by OPA.

OPA officials said a meeting of pulp producers would be called sometime next month to discuss contract prices for the first quarter of 1942.

Cottonseed Oil Price of 14 Cents Pound Under Study

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Federal loan or purchase program supporting a price of 14 cents a pound for crude cottonseed oil was reported under study by the Agriculture Department.

Senator John Bankhead (D) of Alabama said he was advised that officials were considering this idea, and added that such a price would enable cottonseed mills to pay farmers and producers $55 a ton for cottonseed which has sold as low as $37 following recent sharp declines. Bleachable cottonseed oil for December delivery was quoted on the New York market today at 12.55 cents a pound.

Senator Bankhead has been directing activities of a gruop of Senators and Representatives from cotton States who are seeking a Government loan or purchase program to boost prices for cottonseed which he said "is the chief cash income for the cotton farmer."

The Senator conferred at length with officials of the Surplus Marketing Administration, which would handle a direct purchase program, and the Commodity Credit Corporation, which would supervise any loan program.

The Southern Senators and Representatives said that a drop of $10 to $15 a ton in cottonseed prices was caused by a panic in fats and oils.

Auto Production Rises During Week

DETROIT (AP)—The trade newspaper Automotive News estimated this week's output of passenger cars and trucks in the United States and Canada at 89,937 units. This compared with 86,243 vehicles last week and 117,398 this week a year ago.

The survey credited General Motors Corporation with 34,420 vehicle assemblies last week compared with 34,411 in the previous week; Chrysler divisions with 20,950 this week compared with 20,962 last week, and the Ford group with 18,900 compared with 17,898 the previous week.

Northwestern Mutual Shows Gain in Insurance

MILWAUKEE (AP)—The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company reported that it had $4,004,812,923 worth of life insurance in force on Sept. 30, an increase of $67,000,000 over the figure of a year ago.

This amount was represented by 1,083,170 policies.

Reporting the company's position at the end of the first three quarters of the calendar year, M. J. Cleary, President, said total assets amounted to $1,416,327,560, a gain of $75,035,368 as compared with a year ago.

New paid-for business sold thus far this year totaled 44,106 policies for $163,051,133, a 9.5 per cent gain over that in the same period of 1940.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market took a slight upward tack last week, following almost a month's decline. It was helped by the House Agricultural Committee's vote for 100 per cent commodity loans for 1942 and 1943, by the Washington report that there will be no more tax bills this year, also by the failure of the Germans to take Moscow, though why any of these things should have helped it is not clear. Probably it was a "technical rally," which certainly was due.

Against the market, though but slightly reflected last week, were increased ship sinkings, a tighter Far Eastern situation, SEC figures that "insiders" continued to sell on balance through August, and the strike threat to the captive mines, which might easily slow down the steel industry as well as bring it one step nearer to the closed shop. The only favorable factor in the captive mine situation is that neither Mr. Roosevelt nor the Communists like Mr. Lewis, whose strike it is, because of Mr. Lewis' having bet on Mr. Willkie and because of his attitude toward the war.

As for the story that there won't be any more tax bills this year, if true, it oughtn't to have been much help to the market. Just because there were two big revenue acts in 1940 doesn't mean there have to be two this year, and the only one slated for this autumn was an "administration bill" which was supposed to merely clear up certain hardship cases.

Business Indices Point Down

The business indices continue downward and prophesies of worse to come keep getting more and more dire, as Washington continually talks about more and more gargantuan armaments. The latest talk now is 75,000 planes and 36,000 tanks a year as a goal, corresponding increases for many kinds of ordnance, and a rise in the total figure for the defense program to $75,000,000,000—some say $200,000,000,000.

The net result of these two appears likely to be a stand-off so far as the business indices are concerned, and at least a levelling out is likely soon, followed by a rise by Christmas time, reflecting steady shrinkeage in non-defense activities but steady increase in armament. The Bureau of Agricultural Statistics predicts a fairly substantial increase in business activity next year, and if this dean of forecasting institutions ever errs, it errs on the side of conservatism as to the over-all indices of business activity. With constant additions being made to the capacity of the capital goods industries and in the efficiency of labor it seems likely that indices of industrial output, which have now a considerable element of armament work in them, should reflect it.

Oil, Steel Shortages Loom

The lifting of the official gasoline "shortage" may be a harbinger of how some of the anticipated difficulties turn out to be mirages. There are serious power shortages in certain parts of the country, but they are in part due to water shortage which cannot last indefinitely, and an unprecedented amount of new installations are now going in.

It begins to look as though a shortage of crude petroleum itself may be one of the next economic worries. Present fields can probably increase production by 25 per cent without loss of efficiency, but that figure may be reached in a few months and meantime, for various reasons, the volume of wild-catting is not as high as it should be. Stocks have been considerably drawn in recent years, and a substantial part of the remainder cannot be used, since they have to be left in the pipe lines to keep them operating. However, there is substantial capacity in South America which, if worst came to worst, could be drawn on by lowering the tariff.

The steel industry is worrying now over the captive coal mine strike as well as over the scrap shortage or alleged shortage. Output of structurals, plates, and bars, is particularly short. Shortage of some materials is cutting automobile output even below OPM's schedule. The railroads are in a bit of despair as they anticipate a heavy wage increase award.

In the commodity field, crop prices, which are now almost purely political, took heart from the Washington news, including Secretary Claude Wickard's opinion that they are not "out of line," and the 100 per cent-of-parity loan program. It begins to look, taking everything into account, as though basic crop prices would pretty much level off this year and next at somewhere between 100 and 110 per cent of parity. The BAE anticipates some further increase next year, but nothing percentagewise to compare with the 1941 increase. As for the markets for other commodities, there was practically no activity because there are practically no markets.

Tax Trial Balloons

While there may be no more tax bills this year, some pretty worrisome trial balloons are being sent up, calling for taxes on stock dividends, on undivided profits, and even on the earnings available for bond interest—a bright idea of the SEC to encourage equity financing. The "pièce de résistance," however, is a proposal to tax stockholders on their share in undivided earnings. This is in interesting contrast to recent SEC rulings which stop utility holding companies from counting such unrealized hopes in parent-company earnings statements and dividend policies.

Excess reserves tumbled $570,000,000; and next week when the increase in reserve requirements goes into effect they will tumble another $1,200,000,000 down to the unexpectedly low figure of $3,500,000,000. In New York City they will be actually under $1,000,000,000, or about a quarter of the inter-bank deposits held here. However, nobody seems worried. The banks paid for their Treasury bond allotments in "cash" (federal funds), instead of in deposit-credits, and there is no sign of tightening of present microscopic short-term interest rates.

The Stock Exchange's magazine contained an interesting story of real estate rental conditions in this area. Brokers only hold about 60 per cent as much space as in 1933. Despite the influx of many other businesses, including many government bureaus, many rentals are still below owners' operating costs, and also below comparable accommodation in the mid-town

Farm Price Rise Reduces Loan Stocks

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Advancing farm prices and improving demand growing out of the defense program are enabling the Government to reduce its huge stocks of surplus agricultural products.

The stocks, which six months ago represented an investment of more than $1,350,000,000 in public funds, include cotton, wheat, corn, barley, rye, tobacco, grain sorghums, dairy products, and dried fruits. They were accumulated under Government loans to growers.

The Agriculture Department reported yesterday that during the past six months, farmer-borrowers had reclaimed over 4,000,000 bales of cotton and 117,000,000 bushels of corn by paying their loans. Sharply advancing prices made it profitable for them to pay the loans and sell the cotton or corn on the open market.

Wheat loan stocks, on the other hand, increased from 94,000,000 to 229,000,000 bushels.

Despite the cotton and corn loan liquidations, the Government continues to hold large quantities of farm products. The loan value on Sept. 30 of those products which farmers still could reclaim was $438,294,846. Products owned outright by the Government as a result of loan foreclosures were valued at $823,406,368.

The largest item continues to be cotton, of which the Government owned about 6,120,000 bales with a book value of about $358,600,000. Its corn holdings were 165,359,000 bushels valued at $124,066,764. Wheat owned by the Government totaled 173,916,000 bushels and was valued at $168,183,000, while that stored under loans which growers still have the right to redeem had a loan value of $225,422,000.

The department explained that wheat stocks had increased because of this year's bumper crop and the fact that the loan rate has generally been higher than market prices.

Government stocks of flue-cured tobacco, purchased from the 1939 crop to support a market demoralized by withdrawal of British buyers unable to obtain American dollar exchange and shipping space, is now being made available to the British under the lend-lease program. The department said 65,000,000 pounds of the 160,000,000 pounds bought by the government from the 1939 crop already had been delivered to British buyers.

Furniture Industry Has Record Month During September

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—The furniture industry booked more new orders during September than in any other non-market month on record, Seidman & Seidman, accountants, reported.

The volume surpassed even the market months for the entire period from 1928 to 1940, the report said, in spite of the fact that "many manufacturers have found it necessary to limit the amount of new business to be accepted."

Orders were up 19 per cent from August and 28 per cent above September of 1940, raising the huge backlog of unfilled orders for the industry to a level 126 per cent above the same period a year ago.

Shipments showed an 8 per cent gain over August and a 37 per cent rise over September, 1940.

Employment gained about 1 per cent during the month, to a point 14 per cent higher than last year. Dollar pay rolls, down 2 per cent from August, still were 39 per cent above September, 1940.

The report noted retail sales of furniture have been "extraordinarily heavy for this time of the year," and attributed the demand to growing purchasing power and the high rate of small home buildings.

"Growing inability to secure vital materials" is causing some concern in the industry and is a factor in the limitation of new business," the report said.

Light Truck Output To Be Cut 29 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, director of priorities has ordered a 29 per cent curtailment of light truck production for civilian use during December. Light trucks are those of less than one and one-half tons.

The order allows a maximum of 22,000 trucks to be produced during the month, provided scarce materials are available. This compares with 31,000 produced in December 1940.

The cut brings the over-all curtailment in light truck production to 14 per cent for the five months beginning with August. Approximately 109,000 may be produced during the period, compared with 127,000 produced during the same period of 1940.

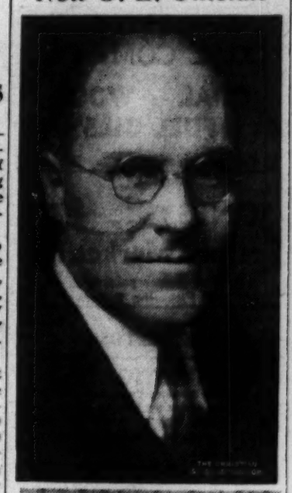
Shipbuilding Contract Billings Gain Over 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company announced billings on shipbuilding contracts for the 13-week period ended Sept. 29 amounted to $17,803,681. Billings for 39 weeks ended on that date totaled $53,909,043, compared with $42,109,922 in the comparable period of 1940.

Unbilled balance of shipbuilding contracts as of Sept. 29 totaled $416,889,339, compared with $413,910,977 on July 1.

On Sept. 29 the company employed 18,171 persons compared with 12,911 a year ago.

New G. E. Officials



Bachrach; By a Staff Photographer

Above: David C. Prince
Below: Chester H. Lang

Elected Vice-Presidents of the General Electric Company.

Gen'l Electric Adds Vice-Presidents In Organization Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. — The Board of Directors of the General Electric Company has elected five new vice-presidents in connection with a major change in the company's organization, according to Charles E. Wilson, President. The new executives include: Walter R. G. Baker, Chester H. Lang, David C. Prince, Elmer D. Spicer, and Harry A. Winne.

Mr. Wilson said that under the new set-up the company will have four major operating departments: Appliances and Merchandise, under Vice-President Hardage L. Andrews; Radio and Television, under Vice-President Baker; Lamp, under Vice-President Joseph E. Kewley, and the Apparatus Department which, because of its great volume of business and diversification of products, will be staffed by five vice-presidents, whose duties will be along functional lines. These will be: Mr. Lang, in charge of defense activities and also continuing as Manager of Apparatus Sales; Mr. Prince, in charge of application engineering; Earl O. Shreve, in charge of commercial activities; Mr. Spicer, in charge of manufacturing, and Mr. Winne, in charge of design engineering.

Vice-President William R. Burrows, formerly in charge of general manufacturing operations, and Vice-President Roy C. Muir, formerly in charge of general engineering operations, Mr. Wilson said, will become members of the president's staff, carrying out assigned duties in these respective fields.

Rock Island Net Shows Sharp Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad reported for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net operating income of $14,334,798, compared with $4,469,405 in the same period last year. September net operating income was $1,803,619 against $877,239 in the same month last year.

Reading Co. had net operating income for the first nine months of $12,422,012 against $9,392,941 last year; September net operating income $1,729,099 against $1,259,884 last year.

Gulf, Mobile & Ohio reported net operating income for the first nine months of $2,878,610 against $903,019 last year; September net operating income $414,596 against $204,103 last year.

No Priorities Before '42 On Lumber Shipped East

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Maritime Commission said there would be no priorities on eastbound shipments of lumber before January, 1942.

During October, the Army and Navy took all available space on intercoastal lumber boats, but the Commission said that in November and December priorities would not be in effect.

Shippers desiring space, the Commission said, should make their own arrangements with carriers.

"A plan is under consideration for the establishment of priorities commencing January, 1942," the Commission said. "Present indications are that these priorities when established will be on a quarterly basis rather than on a monthly basis."

Large Finance Firms to Be Consolidated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Commercial Credit Company is to acquire the assets of the National Bond and Investment Company for cash at approximately book value of the company, it is announced by the chairmen of the boards of the two companies.

Subsidiaries of National Bond and Investment will become subsidiaries of Commercial Credit and continue with their present personnel. National Bond and Investment will change its corporate name immediately and in December a meeting of stockholders will be held to consider liquidation.

Organized in 1908

National Bond and Investment was organized in 1908 by Melville N. Rothschild and is one of the oldest automobile financing companies. In the first nine months of this year it acquired gross receivable items of $136,682,705 and had a net income of $1,119,525, against figures of $146,315,659 and $1,722,882 for the corresponding period of 1940.

Commercial Credit in the same period acquired receivable items of $787,263,763 and had a net profit of $6,745,301, compared with $845,252,802 and $8,312,653 in the same period last year.

Acquisition of the assets of National Bond and Investment, declared A. E. Duncan, chairman of the Commercial Credit board, aggregating about $75,000,000, and future business from its customers would provide a substantial cushion against the expected decline in all time payment receivables for the life of the national defense program.

The Commercial Credit consolidated gross volume of all receivable items acquired by it in the quarter ended Sept. 30, is about $229,770,124, compared with $174,278,200 for the like period of 1940.

Gross volume for the nine months to Sept. 30 was $787,263,763, against $590,990,286 the year before.

Net Income

Consolidated net income after providing for minority interests and for Federal income, excess profits and other taxes was $2,376,141 for the third quarter of this year, against $1,973,351 the year before. After payment of $129,559 dividends on preferred stock outstanding, the net income was equivalent to $1.22 a common share, compared with $1 last year.

Net income available for dividends for the nine months was $6,743,657, compared with $5,918,965 for the period in 1940. After disbursement of $388,677 in dividends on the preferred stock, net income was equal to $3.45 a common share, against $3 in 1940.

Consolidated gross receivables acquired in the twelve months ended on Sept. 30 amounted to $1,041,532,279, with net income of $9,135,599 available for dividends. After payment of $518,236 dividends on the preferred stock, $4.67 a share was applicable to the common stock outstanding.

Union Carbide Net Equals $1.18 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. reported net income for the quarter ended Sept. 30 was $10,916,770, equal to $1.18 a share, compared with $11,004,553 or $1.19 a share in the September quarter of 1940.

Earnings after taxes were $16,471,636 in the 1941 quarter against $14,403,473 in the comparable 1940 quarter. Reserves for estimated depreciation and other charges were sharply higher, however, at $5,360,120 against $3,109,528, accounting for the decline in net income.

Corporate Earnings Continue Uptrend

NEW YORK (AP) — Corporate earnings reports during the past week showing profits per common share included:

	1941	1940
Air Reduction	$1.93	$1.77
Alleg Ludlum Steel	3.04	2.07
American Chicle	6.24	6.11
Amer Home Prods	*3.87	*3.85
American Radiator	.49	.35
Barnsdall Oil	1.97	.73
Beech-Nut Packing	5.20	4.50
Beneficial Ind Loan	1.72	1.91
Budd Mfg	.87	.43
Campbell Wyant & Cannon	1.56	1.13
Chesapeake & Ohio	3.29	3.14
Commercial Inv Trust	3.89	3.20
Corn Products Refining	2.40	3.20
Crucible Steel	6.79	5.17
E I du Pont	*5.84	*5.80
Eaton Mfg	4.40	3.87
Freeport Sulphur	2.96	2.90
General Cable	1.67	.38
General Foods	1.53	1.88
Gillette Safty Razor	.60	.41
Hercules Powder Co	3.01	2.54
Inspiration Con Copper	1.41	1.15
International Business Mach	†7.54	†7.14
Island Creek Coal	2.26	2.51
Libbey-Owens-Ford	2.78	2.91
Lone Star Cement	3.07	2.17
M. A. Hanna	2.06	1.50
Minneapolis-Honeyw.	3.10	
National Gypsum	.75	.68
National Dist. Prods.	1.87	1.56
National Oil Products	†2.97	†2.93
Otis Elevator	.80	1.13
Peoples Gas	4.85	3.40
Plymouth Oil	.98	1.20
Shell Union Oil	1.10	.86
Simonds Saw	4.00	2.21
Square D	5.17	2.82
Texas Corp.	3.68	3.10
Tide Wat. Assoc. Oil	1.27	.84
Union Pacific Rr.	4.98	2.45
United Biscuit	†1.16	†1.23
U. S. Gypsum	3.65	4.05
Westinghouse Air Br.	1.64	1.42
Wrigley, Wm. Co.	3.36	3.44
Sept. 30 year:		
Nat'l Cash Register	1.91	1.22
Pacific Lighting	3.37	2.74
Sou. Calif. Edison	2.30	2.18
July 31 year:		
Dist. Corp-Seagram	4.17	5.08
June 30 half:		
Ingersoll-Rand	4.46	3.13
Aug. 31 year:		
Sherwin-Williams	7.83	6.57
Aug. 30 year:		
Wesson Oil & Snowdrift	4.46	.75
Sept. 30 quarter:		
Hamilton Watch	.54	.63
Intertype Corp.	.52	.27
Motor Wheel	.57	1.50
Pittsburgh Coal	.89	†1.08
Proctor & Gamble	1.06	.69
Quaker State Oil	.64	.69
Yale & Towne Mfg.	.38	.52

*On average number of shares. †On shares outstanding at close of respective periods. ‡On present capitalization. §On preferred shares.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—SMALL APARTMENT in private home. Chevy Chase section preferred. MRS. SNYDER, RE 4142, Ex 2973.

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N. Y. C., 170 WEST 73rd (3-A)—Attractive, ideally located, corner studio; private bath, innersprung beds; business people; eves.-Sundays.

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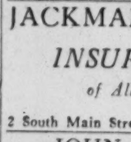

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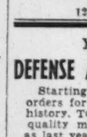

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61 Amherst Street
on Any Work

AT YOUR SERVICE
Diamond Gas and Oil Co.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Phone 6880

DYER and CHIPMAN
DRUGGISTS
The Store you will enjoy trading in. Soda Fountain, Candy, Magazines, Toilet Articles
797 ELM STREET

Christmas Cards
imprinted personal
It's not too early to order now
50 for $1
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

"A Word to the Wise Is Sufficient"
Wall Paper and Paint are sure to be higher in price
BUY NOW AND SAVE!
Manchester Paint & Wallpaper Co.
1128 ELM STREET

NASHUA

Contempo Related Fashions
by Wilson Brothers
"What to Wear With What"
AVARD'S
Lad and Dad Store
161 Main St. Tel 64

Priscilla Tea Room
Bring the Family or Guests
DINE at PRISCILLA'S
AIR-CONDITIONED
RESTAURANT SERVICE
153 Main St. Tel. 272

PORTSMOUTH

Fall Millinery
of every description
Featuring
The "Stylepark"
tailored hat
Kathryn H. Marden

HALLOWE'EN
Candies and Novelties
MOULTON'S
At the
Crowley Corset Shoppe
43 CONGRESS ST.
you will find garments for every figure.
Satisfactory Fittings
M. M. CROWLEY

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

"Say It With Flowers"
STEWART RITCHIE
FLORIST
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
89 BROADWAY, TEL. 918
GREENHOUSES, TEL. 86

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
29 Marlborough St.
Tel. 1870

Office Supplies

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass
Brushes, Gardens and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
386 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

PAWTUCKET

HURLEY GREENMAN
Pioneer Food Store
519 Power Road
Tel. Perry 7072

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

FRANK MICHELBACH
Fine Furniture
PHONE—ALEX. 0405
RADIO REPAIR SERVICE
814-816 King Street

GENERAL REPAIRS
Storage in heated garage
Gasoline—Oil Lubricating
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
Operating
BELLE HAVEN GARAGE
Prince and Fairfax Sts. Phone Alex. 3022

Masonic View Service Station
AMERICAN OIL PRODUCTS CO.
Expert Lubrication and Washing
Tires, Tubes and Accessories
AMOCO
PHONES 3554—3582 1900 KING STREET

The Silhouette Shoppe
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTOMATIC OIL HEAT, ROOM COOLER, LINK-BELT STOKERS
COAL, WOOD, FUEL OIL
AITCHESON, Inc.
900 KING STREET AL 2214

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA (Continued)

Southern Dry Cleaning Co.

Store your summer garments in our cold storage—25c plus regular cleaning charge—until April 1, 1942
Alex. 0060 Ivy 13000

THE COLONIAL
Hair Dressing Parlor
Mabel Taylor
A Complete Beauty Service
110 South Royal Street Phone 0765

GAINES
Variety Bedding
Specializing in
GOOD BEDDING and FURNITURE
J. C. GAINES, Owner and Manager
1225 KING STREET ALEX. 3883

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Ave. and 35th St.
KAMO COAL
and FUEL OIL
NEW, Fall
NATURALIZER SHOES
$6.75
NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41213, 9-10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MODERN SUPER MARKETS
BIG STAR
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout VIRGINIA *and* NORTH CAROLINA

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street, Corner Main

RICHMOND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3776, 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
CHOICE PLANTS
and CUT FLOWERS
West End Headquarters
For official
BOY SCOUT SHOES
BROOKS SHOE STORE
2922 West Cary Street

ROANOKE

MEREDITH'S MARKET
Carefully Selected Foods
Delivery Service
108 Grandin Road Dial 2-3128

Thurman & Boone Co. Furniture Est. 1895
MAGIC CITY
LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

Joseph Spigel, Inc.
101 Campbell Ave. S. W. Dial 6203
We are now showing advanced styles in Fall and Winter Suits—dresses—fur coats and lovely accessories.

Rutrough's, Inc.
Fashions for Men
Ponce de Leon Hotel Bldg.

Pay a visit to the
NATALIE SHOPPE
for the latest fashions in
Dresses, Coats and Furs
301 South Jefferson St. Dial 2-0678

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE (Continued)

Deluxe DRY CLEANERS The Smart Shop
Where Dry Cleaning and Dyeing is an Art
Williamson Road, Roanoke, Va.
DIAL 2-3133

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

ANGEL'S
The Shopping Centre for
FINE FURS
912 Quarrier St. Phone 34-811

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Quality Fuels
Call
J. STODDART COAL CO.
219 Lottridge St Tel. 4-3448

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opposite Connaught Hotel

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478, 9 to 13 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRODUCERS MILK

Cream, Butter,
Ice Cream, Cheese,
Chocolate Drink
Phone 2-4231

DEVLINS
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

PARTICULAR PEOPLE EAT
Home Science Bread
made by
WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.
201 Evelyn Street

E. R. Fisher Ltd.
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear
Specialists in Ottawa
Since 1905

P. F. HOWE
Chartered Life Underwriter
All Lines of Insurance
Automobile, Fire, etc.
Sun Life Bldg. Phones 2-9621, 8-4273

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

MUTUAL PRESS Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD E. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

ONTARIO

TORONTO

G. S. BEER
CUSTOM MADE
FUR COATS
Remodeling—Repairing
1161 St. Clair Ave. W. KE. 7378

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE ST.
Between Richmond and Temperance

HARRY YOUNG
FINE FOOTWEAR
for Women and Men
Moderately Priced
6 ST. CLAIR, EAST OF YONGE

GOOD SHOES
for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
87 STORES IN CANADA
TORONTO

FURS
New Furs, Restyling, Repairing at Reasonable Prices
ALLAN FURS
510 Mount Pleasant Road
Phone HY 4040

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scott's
8 DIRECT PHONES MI. 4691
Established 1873

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.
MAfair 1145 City Wide Delivery

J. L. CHISHOLM
QUALITY SHOES
2282 Bloor St. W. LY. 1967

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

STAR TAXI
ZONE RATES
RAndolph 5181

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

Mademoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
Lyndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road

PRINTING
Duggan and Graham Limited
426 Queen Street East
Waverley 3307

All Makes
Rebuilt—Repaired—Rented
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO. *We Service Office Machines*
46½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST., E.
EL. 9671

MANOR WOOL SHOP
MRS. B. REID, Manager
Ready-made Knitted Dresses
Sweaters, Scarves, Etc.
Finest Wools—Free Instructions
Expert Washing and Blocking
2019 YONGE STREET HY 7463

Crossword Quiz Answers

D	O	G	S		I	D	O		B	A	L	L
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ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3571. Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Carroll

Kate J. Nicol
offers
Fine Selection
BRASSIERES
59c to 2.95
JUNIOR FOUNDATIONS
$1 to 6.50
WOOL TARTAN ROBES
From 12.50
WOOLNOUGH SHOP
Kate J. Nicol
RA. 2928 32 Bloor W.
Open Thurs., Fri. and Sat. Evngs.

NEW LIFE FOR LAST YEAR'S GARMENTS
Last year's Spring Clothes will snap back to life again after "REVITALIZE" Dry Cleaning.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS
Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOOD BOXES FOR SOLDIERS & CIVILIANS
IN ENGLAND
Bacon . . . Butter . . .
. . . Cheese . . .
Jam . . . Tea . . .
Dried Fruits, etc.
Ask for detailed price list.
EPICURE SHOP
HENRY MORGAN
& CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

SEE NEXT PAGE

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

Simpson's

Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING

LADIES' FALL COATS untrimmed $1.00

Dechaux

FRONTENAC 3131

Fur Coats
Made to Order
A. PICHET
2170 So. Catherine St. W. WI. 6111

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Bon Ami
Use the Phone—We Deliver

*DOllard 4601

Vipond-Tolhurst Limited

FUR COATS
Jay Wolfe INC.
FURRIERS
Telephone *BElair 3466 — First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street, West

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY. VALUE. SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street London, S W 1 Tel Whitehall 9491

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, at 16, SUSSEX PLACE, W. 2.—3 mins. from Lancaster Gate Tube Station; charming ROOMS, hot and cold bathroom every floor; with breakfast from 30/- week, 6/6 per night. Scottish proprietress. PAD. 6885.

DRESSMAKING

LONDON—Ladies' own materials used. Renovations. MARGARET GRIEVE, 116a, Holland Road, Kensington. 49 bus passes door. Park 6357.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington

Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night porterage services; air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215, £415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 6181.

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us; silks and woollies special attention; small repairs free of charge. THE ROYALE FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON—Furnished rooms with kitchenette or use of kitchen, in lower maisonette; use of garden. M186 ARNOLD, 38, Belsize Square, N. W. 3. Tel. Primrose 0941.

LONDON—Furnished or unfurnished rooms to let; moderate rents; quiet house, close Christian Science church. Tel. PAD. 6130. 49 York Street, W. 1.

LONDON, W. 11—Furnished and unfurnished rooms to let; meals as required. MRS. HAMMOND, 35, Colville Terrace, Bayswater 2059.

S. W. LONDON—Bedsitting room to let furnished with use of breakfast room, kitchen, bathroom and all facilities; 25/- weekly. Box W-1463, BCM/CSM, London.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON 166 Sussex Gdns., W. 2—Comfortable modern service flatlets, mostly with private Bathrooms, from 30/-, including breakfast. Pad. 4871.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A., 26 Bond St., Ealing W. 5. Tel. 2127. Rents Collected — Valuations

European
Local Classified
(Continued)

TYPEWRITING & DUPLICATING

D. E. PATTEN—TYPEWRITING and DUPLICATING, General and Technical, Balance Sheets, etc. FACSIMILE TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS, 39T, Oxford Street, London, W. 1. MAYfair 3867

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Saturday 9 a. m. to 12.45 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate.

HATS
DESIGNED and REMODELLED
MILDRED M. ROYLE
54b, EBURY STREET, S. W. 1
Sloane 2327

PHONES — ELGIN 0345
F. WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

GREGG & CO. LTD.
Electrical Engineers
Hot Water and Gas Fitters
Sheffield Cutlers
27 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1
1196 SLOANE
247-249 FULHAM ROAD, S. W. 3
9808 FLAXMAN

LONDON N.—Muswell Hill

GIVE GOOD GIFTS from
LANGTON'S
(A. F. LANGTON)
Time Expert
Jeweller, Silversmith
(No coupons required)
3, PRINCES PARADE
MUSWELL HILL, N. 10

LONDON E.— Leytonstone

HATS and COATS for AUTUMN
at
BEARMANS Ltd.
Leytonstone E. 11. Tel. Ley. 1131 (6 lines)

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone: GIPsy Hill 1158

LONDON S. W.
Putney District and Barnes

The Personal Firm for the Best Milk and Dairy Service
HORNBY & CLARKE
Limited
Licensed Producers of Certified Milk
188 and 271 Upper Richmond Road, Putney
Tel. Putney 1206 65 Church Road, Barnes
S. W. 13 Tel. Riverside 1665
and at Ealing, Sheen, Kew and Richmond

LONDON W.— Ealing

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223

Ireland

DUBLIN

Lowest Cash Prices
At Lee's combined with most reliable values for Drapery
Outfitting, Millinery, Footwear, Furniture.
Edward Lee & Co., Ltd.
DUBLIN, Rathmines
DUN LAOGHAIRE. BRAY.

Pims of GEORGE'S STREET DUBLIN
★ Let our 24 windows representative of over 40 Fashion and Household Departments be your Shopping Guide to DUBLIN
PIM BROS. LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

Buy Your Coal, Iron, Steel, and Cement at
HEITONS
18, Westmoreland Street

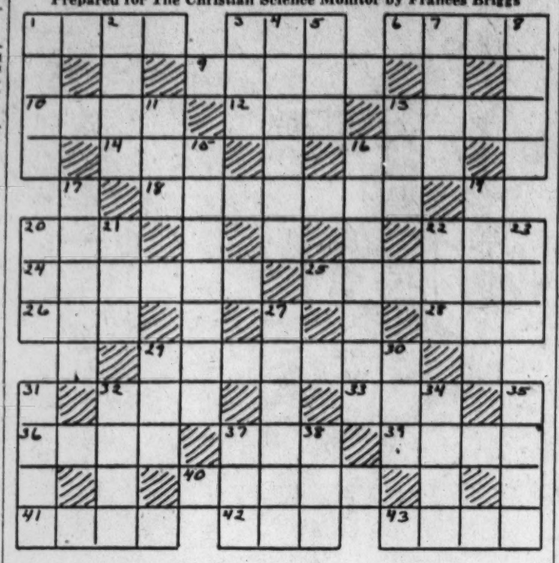
Switzers
MEN'S WEAR
COMBINES GOOD STYLE WITH COMFORT AND SERVICE
Every Need for Every Occasion
SWITZER & CO. LTD. Grafton St. Dublin

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

Daily Features Page

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Albert Payson Terhune writes about what creatures?
3—What is an artificial language?
6—What is object used in lacrosse?
9—What is path or course laid out for racing, exercise, etc.?
10—Pedestrians do what?
12—Insect.
13—What was given by Dame Liones to Sir Gareth during a tournament?
14—What is an emblem of dawn?
16—Dance step.
18—What English dramatist entered into partnership with Arthur Sullivan?
20—To court.
22—What pronoun is used as title of a Haggard novel?
24—What is first name of author of "The Eyes of the World"?
25—Hebrew spies considered themselves mere grasshoppers in comparison to whom?
26—Aged.
28—Affirmative answer.
29—Antoine Watteau became famous as what?
32—What is chicle?
33—Rank.
36—Constellation Capricorn is represented as what?
37—To slant or tilt.
39—Costly.
40—What is a movable seat with a back?
41—What creatures are associated with Edgar Rice Burroughs's well-known hero?
42—Mersey River is in what country (abbr.)?
43—What is a greengage?

Down

1—What do you call the soft feathers of young birds?
2—Fleece taken by Jason was of what material?
3—Man's name.
4—What river is associated with Johann Strauss?
5—In what month was Eugene O'Neill born (abbr.)?
7—What was the sacred white bull of Egyptians?
8—Theater box is what?
11—What is a small barrel?
13—What creature served as Cinderella's coachman?
15—What was first name of founder of City of Philadelphia?
16—Laurens Janszoon Coster was a painter, printer, or pianist—which?
17—What are associated with Newcastle?
19—What do you call a commander, leader or principal person?
20—Pronoun.
21—What is a city of Nebraska?
22—What is the apparent vault or arch of blue over the earth?
23—What is a river of Germany?
27—In Cooper's tale, Uncas is what?
29—Place.
30—What do 16½ feet equal?
31—Where is the Taj Mahal?
32—What is an opening to allow entrance or passage?
34—Spring or fountain.
35—What is one one-thousandth of a kilogram?
37—Article.
38—Young swine.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Shopping Hint

Sign recently observed in a bookstore in Scotland: Buy your gift books now so you may finish reading them by Christmas.
—Wesleyan Christian Advocate.

He Must Have

Husband: "Darling, this steak tastes like burnt leather."

Wife: "My, what strange things you've eaten in your life."—Atlanta Two-Bells.

Sounds Interesting!

A good beginning oftentimes means a great deal. To emphasize the point may we remind you of the case of the young man who, desiring to marry, secured a favorable hearing from his sweetheart's irascible father by opening the interview with these words: "Sir, I know a way whereby you can save a lot of money!"

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Bourargue, Vice-Admiral C. J. L. (bōō'-rāg') — Named by the Vichy Government as Chief of the General Staff of National Defense.

de la Guardia, Dr. Ricardo Adulfo (rē-kär'-thō ä-thōōl'-fō thä lä gwär'-thyä) — New President of the Republic of Panama.

Hsia, Dr. C. L. (shyä)— President and Director of the newly organized Official Chinese News Service, Inc.

Kido, Marquis Koichi (kō-i-chi ki-dō—even accent)— Lord Privy Seal of Japan.

Muto, Teiichi (tā-ē-chē mōō-tō—even accent) — Japanese commentator.

Niemeyer, Sir Otto (nē'-mī-ĕr)—Britain's financial envoy to China.

Stanczyk, Jan (yän stän'-chik)—Minister of Labor and Social Welfare in the Polish Government-in-Exile.

Terboven, Josef (yō'-zĕf tĕr'-bō'-vĕn) — German Commissioner for Norway.

Zanni, Col. Pedro (pā'-thrō sä'-nē) — Argentina's new Commander of Military Aviation.

Zhukoff, Gen. G. K. (zhōō'-kôf) — Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Army.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Feodosia—alternate spelling for Feodosiya — (fē'-ō-dō'-si-yä) — Crimean port on the Black Sea, site of Russian shipyards.

Kalinin (kä-lē'-nēn) —Key railroad point northwest of Moscow.

Kazan (kä-zän'-y') — Russian city east of Moscow.

Mariupol (mä'-rē-ōō-pōl'-y')—Russian port on the Sea of Azov.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cōnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nat/ure, verd/ure; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

Daily Anecdote

Had Other Qualifications

About a hundred years ago a sum of five hundred pounds was bequeathed "to the bravest man in England."

On being asked to name such a man, the Duke of Wellington is said to have replied to the executors of the estate, "It is generally thought that the battle of Waterloo was one of the greatest battles ever fought by the British. The success of the battle turned upon the closing of the gates of Hougomont. These gates were closed in the most courageous manner, in the very nick of time, by Sir James Macdonnel; and he is the man to whom you should pay the five hundred pounds."

The executors of the estate agreed, and offered the money to Sir James, who declared, "I cannot claim all the credit of closing the gates of Hougomont. My sergeant, John Graham, seeing with me the importance of the step, rushed forward to help me; and by your leave I will share the legacy with him."

And the legacy was divided as Sir James suggested.

A Verse for Today . . .

Then spake Jesus again unto them, saying, I am the light of the world: he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life.—JOHN 8:12.

Can You Do It?

In case you want to try them on your friends, here's a list of those ten words that Van Dyke Tiers spelled without a hitch on a recent "Quiz Kids" session on the NBC-Blue Network: inoculate, embarrass, desiccate, rarefy, supersede, vilify, plaguy, picnicking, innuendo and harass.

Good News for Selectees

Dust on Army trucks is found to increase camouflage effectiveness of the dull olive drab paint—shiny surfaces reflect light.

Did You Ever Wonder

How an Automobile Hoist Operates?

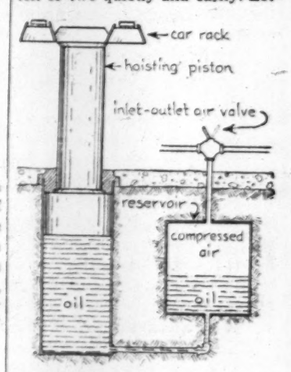
Blaise Pascal was a French physicist. He discovered the fact, known popularly as "Pascal's law," that pressure applied to an inclosed fluid is transmitted equally in all directions without loss, and acts with equal force on equal surfaces.

He demonstrated this by a water-filled box. The box had two openings, each fitted with a piston, one piston having an area 100 times as large as the other. Experiment then showed that one man, pushing against the small piston, could hold the piston against the efforts of 100 men whose efforts centered on the large piston.

This new method of multiplying forces discovered by Pascal is used in the hydraulic press and the hydraulic jack. One type of automobile hoist used in garages and filling stations for raising the car far enough above the floor to make greasing and other under-the-car operations more convenient, is a form of hydraulic jack.

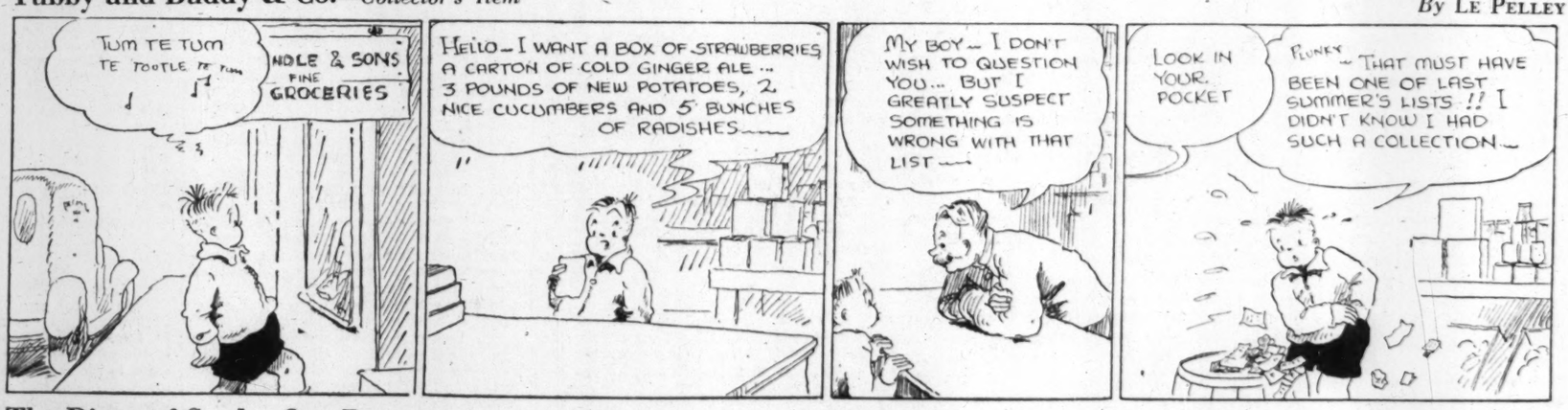
The hoist consists essentially of a large hoisting piston, and an air-tight reservoir partially filled with oil and connected from the bottom by a pipe to the bottom of the piston well. Compressed air is piped to the top of the reservoir. An inlet valve enables the attendant to apply compressed air to the surface of the oil in the reservoir, and a release valve allows him to relieve the air pressure when he wishes to lower the hoist.

When compressed air enters the reservoir, it exerts a pressure on the surface of the oil. This pressure is transmitted, undiminished, to the piston well and acts against the bottom of the piston. This hydraulic pressure makes it possible to raise a car or truck weighing a ton or two quietly and easily. Letting out some of the air from the reservoir reduces the pressure and allows the piston to lower, pushing some of the oil back into the reservoir.—W. P. Keasbey.



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Collector's Item*

By LE PELLEY


TUM TE TUM TE TOOTLE TE TUM
NOBLE & SONS FINE GROCERIES
HELLO—I WANT A BOX OF STRAWBERRIES A CARTON OF COLD GINGER ALE... 3 POUNDS OF NEW POTATOES, 2 NICE CUCUMBERS AND 5 BUNCHES OF RADISHES...
MY BOY—I DON'T WISH TO QUESTION YOU... BUT I GREATLY SUSPECT SOMETHING IS WRONG WITH THAT LIST...
LOOK IN YOUR POCKET
PLUNKY—THAT MUST HAVE BEEN ONE OF LAST SUMMER'S LISTS!! I DIDN'T KNOW I HAD SUCH A COLLECTION...

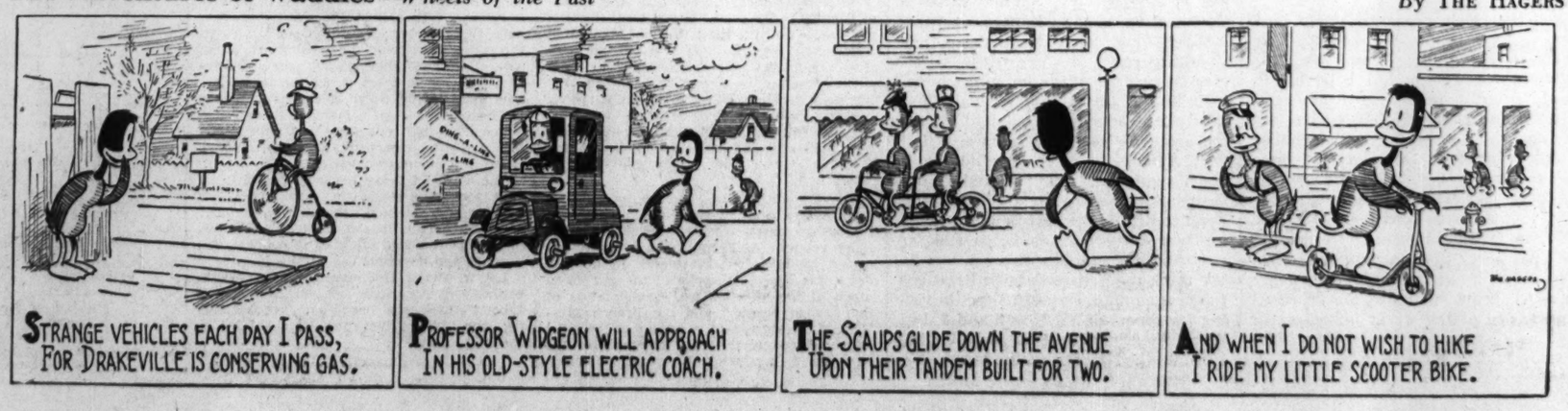
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*You Can't Fool Me! That Is the Pumpkin Can't!*

By RODGERS

The Boss certainly carved a fierce-looking pumpkin today—
But it probably won't scare anybody—After all, everyone will know it's just an ol' pumpkin head-
GRR-R-R
"IS THAT SO?" it suddenly growled!
WOW!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Wheels of the Past*

By THE HAGERS


STRANGE VEHICLES EACH DAY I PASS, FOR DRAKEVILLE IS CONSERVING GAS.
PROFESSOR WIDGEON WILL APPROACH IN HIS OLD-STYLE ELECTRIC COACH.
THE SCAUPS GLIDE DOWN THE AVENUE UPON THEIR TANDEM BUILT FOR TWO.
AND WHEN I DO NOT WISH TO HIKE I RIDE MY LITTLE SCOOTER BIKE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (K) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Union or Nation

It is a hard decision which President Roosevelt has put up to John L. Lewis. And yet it should not be; for the choice is clear. The president of the United Mine Workers and his associates have largely engineered a situation in which they are now prisoners and from which they can escape only by rising to the heights of patriotism for which the President of the United States appeals.

The Nation well knows the seriousness of a strike of 53,000 men who supply coal for the steel industry which is at the heart of national defense, let alone the threat of making idle the more than 350,000 men who mine all the Nation's coal. Many persons are aware, too, of the prospective extension of such a strike into the steel industry itself—and not over any question of wages, working hours, or even union recognition. The mine workers' and steel workers' unions have recognition by employers and have as members a majority of the workers in the industries. The sole issue is whether this dominance shall be extended to the compelling of 100 per cent membership—the closed union shop.

On this issue Mr. Lewis, his associates, and the members of the mine workers' union now face a test of allegiance as between the safety of their Nation and the ambitions of their union. The choice is not "Which will they sacrifice?" but "Which will they put first?" For while the one course would endanger both union and Nation, the other should redound to the welfare of both.

To press the demand for a closed shop in key defense industries in the midst of a world crisis, is to fly in the face of a public sentiment already aroused against defense strikes and, according to various polls, inclined to turn against labor unionism in general. Unless Mr. Lewis and the mine workers are disposed to use the opportunities for peace offered in President Roosevelt's intervention, the existence of a coal strike is sure to set off demands in Congress for anti-strike legislation.

This legislation might take any of a number of forms. One of the mildest possibilities would be revival of that portion of the Vinson bill which would impose a thirty-day waiting period for mediation before it should become legal to inaugurate a strike.

If the C. I. O. unions should carry out their strike against the steel company "captive" coal mines, and ultimately a drive against the steel industry itself, for the present purpose simply of extending compulsory unionism, it is not unlikely that Congress might declare illegal during the existence of the war emergency any strike in a defense industry for the purpose of obtaining the closed shop.

Twenty-two years ago Mr. Lewis faced a hard decision when a Federal Judge in Indianapolis had handed down an injunction against a strike by the United Mine Workers. He was assured support of the American Federation of Labor if he chose to defy the injunction. But Mr. Lewis said then, "We cannot fight our Government." Mature deliberation this time should lead him and his followers to fight for rather than against their Government.

President Sets Good Example

It seems to us that President Roosevelt has done a fine thing in giving his support to Mayor La Guardia for re-election. To come out against the Democratic candidate required some courage. Party-first men have their own ways of punishing "scratching," even by a President. They may press Edward J. Flynn to resign as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Tammany Congressmen may let their anti-British feeling out in awkward votes on foreign policy. But the President can meet such "discipline," particularly if the people support his stand.

Mr. Roosevelt chose the very best ground for endorsing Mayor La Guardia—for giving New York City "the most honest and, I believe, the most efficient municipal government of any within my recollection." This record and the danger that his opponent would bring back Tammany influence are the major factors in the present prospect that New Yorkers will vote on November 4 to keep their Mayor.

There is little reason for following national party lines in municipal elections. And if citizens broke over party lines to throw out more big city machines, one of the worst influences in national parties and national government would be reduced.

For All the World to See

Dame Boston is proud that her harbor is going to do its part in the world crisis, by serving as the chief point of departure for lend-lease supplies for Russia. It is to be hoped her pride will not continue to be mixed with shame because of the pollution conditions which have given considerable basis for the charge that this same harbor is "the filthiest in the Western World."

Many times in the last ten years, this newspaper has printed stories of hearings, commissions, studies, and plans dealing with sanitation problems and the serious damage to seashore property, seafood supplies, and the like, resulting from the dumping of raw sewage into the harbor at the rate of 250,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. Mildly encouraging is the action taken last week by a Massachusetts House committee in reporting favorably on the proposed $15,000,000 program to eliminate the pollution. This comprises five main projects—construction of a sewage treatment plant on Nut Island, extension of the north metropolitan sewer to Deer Island, and overflow conduits on north and south shores of the Charles River and on Alewife Brook.

But we are mindful that similar action has been taken by the Legislature before, only to have the program abandoned because of apparent inability of the State to obtain Federal Aid, upon which the present projects also are dependent to the extent of 25 per cent of the cost. That should not occur again.

Port officials have estimated that the lend-lease business will yield a minimum income of $200,000 a day to the port, and possibly later as much as $1,000,000 daily. Surely with such an income, some means can be found for financing the long fought for, greatly needed sewage improvements.

The Navy Isn't Neutral

Never before have the American people celebrated Navy Day with so much appreciation of the "first line of defense." Many who once thought that America's defense could begin at the water's edge now realize that the oceans become highways for attack unless held by ships and guns—and men. Many who hope for a world community of order, justice and freedom now recognize that the policing of sea and air lanes is as necessary as that of city streets.

New understanding of these things has given the United States the largest Navy ever set afloat. More than 700 small ships and sea-going auxiliary craft have been bought in the last year and building is at a faster pace than ever. Because the Navy was already on a war-footing it has been able to render invaluable service in the Battle of the Atlantic without giving any encouragement to Japanese ambitions in the Pacific.

Indeed, while isolationists have been saying, "We don't want another A. E. F.," an American Expeditionary Force has been operating very effectively all the way from Iceland to Guam. And while Americans debate about neutrality, the Navy is fighting. If you don't call it fighting, ask the men who stand by the guns night and day in the foggy North Atlantic, never knowing when a Nazi sub or raider will attack. Or ask the men who saw their shipmates killed on the Kearny. The Navy repealed the Neutrality Act months ago.

That Congress should still be debating it testifies to a lingering failure to understand the necessity for America and Britain to keep control of the seas. There has been also some desire not to add unnecessarily to the Navy's tasks and risks. Arming merchantmen ought to ease a bit the job of guarding them. Sending American freighters into belligerent ports would hardly increase patrol duties, which around Britain at least can best be performed by the British. But the American people should recognize that complete repeal of the Neutrality Act may increase the shooting on the Atlantic.

When Americans take this step they should be ready to support it by whatever measures may be necessary—including a declaration of war. This newspaper advocated outright repeal more than a year ago because it felt that Americans must drop this outworn symbol of aloofness and assure British-American control of the seas. Such control is the best hope for keeping war away from America and for restoring a world free men can live in. We think the Senate Foreign Relations Committee appreciates this fact in voting for repeal of Sections 2 and 3. But let all Americans appreciate better the fact that the Navy bears the brunt.

The Bookshelf

An American in the RAF

TALLY-HO! may seem somewhat removed from air fighting—but the Royal Air Force uses it as a commander's signal to attack. Hence the title of Arthur Gerald Donahue's new book of his work in the RAF, subtitled, "Yankee in a Spitfire" (New York: Macmillan. $2.50). We can thank Pilot Officer Donahue for one of the most straightforward stories yet of aerial warfare.

Long have such books been composed of a few highlights strung along in a row. They gave the impression that every hour and every day pilots dashed in and out of dogfights with Messerschmitts. Nothing could be further from the truth. Mr. Donahue shows that there are split seconds of unbelievable pressure and adventure. But the intervals in between are a job—albeit a pleasant one.

And Mr. Donahue writes not as a gay cavalier, but rather as you might expect that nice, clean youngster down the street to write if he had suddenly gone into the RAF. The author had his roots in the farm. After high school he took up flying. He flew in the West and Southwest and obtained a transport pilot's license.

In June, 1940, visiting the farm, he was driving his father's tractor. At the beginning of August he was flying over the English Channel in a Spitfire as an RAF fighter pilot. On August 22 he was shot down, bailed out, and was out of action for six weeks. Then he went back again and is still flying his patrols.

Mr. Donahue wanted to help Britain when he saw what the war meant. Like other Americans in both the last as well as the present war, he thought to compromise by joining the American Air Service. And like hundreds of young men he found that American red tape made the process most difficult. So he joined up with the British and got action in record time.

But he also shows the days and days of sitting around—the many false starts looking for "bandits," as the German fliers are called, only never to see even one. In this trigger-quick occupation, young men have to spend hours awaiting calls, and even during off hours there is not much to do but sit in an officers' mess and read papers or talk shop.

Not that this is anything to complain of, and Mr. Donahue never protests. But it is part of the price of flying and, in many ways, often harder than dashing into the air and finding action. Every young man who has dreamed of war piloting should read this book and get a calm perspective of what a fighter pilot really does. It should help to keep his feet on the ground until he is sure that career is what he really wants.

V. D. H.

Mirror of World Opinion

Pamela's Companion

We wondered many times last week about Pamela "Pammy" Hollingworth, the five-year-old who was lost for eight days in the wilderness of the White Mountains. We wondered why fear of the night, the wierd nightly patterns of the trackless forests, didn't frighten the child to death. We wondered how she withstood the exposure to almost wintry blasts and driving chill rains. We wondered why hunger didn't claim her. Now it comes out, through one of the good reporters of The Christian Science Monitor, that her untrammeled, child-like trust in "Father-Mother God" protected her from harm. That is what her parents told. Her father disclosed that his own "persistent hope and faith" enabled him several times to override those who wanted to abandon the search that finally proved so thrillingly successful that much of the country hailed it as miraculous. Her parents . . . revealed that Pammy knew only one prayer: "Father-Mother God, loving me,—guard me when I sleep; guide my little feet up to Thee." That was Pammy's prayer and her "companion." Maybe that's why Pammy is alive. The prayer is by Mary Baker Eddy.—"Jay James" in *The Erie* (Pa.) *Daily Times.*

Not Alone

It was a long vigil for five-year-old Pamela Hollingworth, lost for eight days in the mountains of New Hampshire while the thermometer played around and below the freezing point.

But it wasn't a lonely one.

The mere fact that the child survived the terrible ordeal gives solemn evidence that the God who marks the fall of the sparrow walked hand-in-hand with her until human rescuers came.—*Talladega* (Ala.) *Home.*

The Man Who Prepares the Soil

Women in Uniform Doing Many Jobs for Britain

LONDON

If you paid a sudden visit to London, you might wonder for a moment whether you'd strayed into a musical revue—because you'd see so many girls in uniforms.

There are, of course, our Services—our Naval, Military, and Air Force girls, all with distinctive and characteristic uniforms, and the various nursing and ambulance services. But our girls are doing so many unaccustomed jobs that call for special types of clothes that it would be easy to count a dozen different uniforms during a morning.

We have girl window cleaners these days. They wear slacks, tunics and peaked caps. Very sturdy they look, shouldering their ladders, and tramping off to do one of the jobs which was definitely considered "men's work" in pre-war days.

Skirts are still worn by our bus conductor girls, who have one of the jauntiest uniforms to be seen in town. Their grey peaked caps have bands of vivid royal blue and there are touches of this same vivid blue on their grey suits. The girls are apt to add further touches—perhaps ankle-socks, shoelaces or scarves. And most of them find time to have well tended hair and smartly made up faces. They brighten London travelling quite a lot.

The uniform most in evidence wherever you go in town or country is that of the Women's Voluntary Services. These women are doing useful jobs of every sort for nearly everyone. If there's an air-raid, the W. V. S. rush a mobile canteen to the spot to take care of the wardens working there. They staff Rest Centers for air-raid victims, distribute clothes sent from America, run the housekeeping and catering arrangements of hostels for homeless people. Their uniform is a very becoming green suit with wine-colored blouse or jersey, and wine-colored hatbands on green sports hats. . . .

In all my life, American stock has never stood as high in this country as it does today. You hear it everywhere—appreciation instead of criticism. In 1917 and 1918 you were fighting with us, but the general feeling in England towards America was nothing like as warm then as it is now.

And it can't be explained by the Lease-Lend Bill either. You have to be pretty good friends before you can either lend or borrow without relations becoming uncomfortably strained.

MURIEL E. THOMSON

A letter from the Earl of Derby forwarded by Sir Christopher Needham of Manchester to Richard W. Hale of Boston:

KNOWSLEY, PRESCOT, LANCS.

I hope I may not be thought guilty of impertinence if, writing as chairman of our Lancashire branches of the Women's Voluntary Services and chairman of the W. V. S. War Victims Clothing Committee which distributes the gifts throughout the northwest of England, I write to thank those very generous donors both of money and clothes who, from across the Atlantic, have come to the rescue of women and children who have lost so much necessary clothing in the recent air raids.

I know I can speak for all, irrespective of religion or politics, when I endeavor to express to those donors a gratitude for which no really adequate thanks can be given.

I write as chairman of this area, and I think I can claim to do so as one who is not simply a figurehead chairman, but as one who has associated himself practically with the work. I can, therefore, with more force, give my personal guarantee that everything in money or in kind from the American Red Cross, the British War Relief Society, Bundles for Britain, and the other organizations, which has been sent to assist these unfortunate war victims, has reached those for whom it was intended, and has been received with such gratitude as can only come from the heart for an invaluable gift.

To all our generous donors I say, "Thank you, thank you a thousand times." We thank you, not only for your gifts, but for the sympathy which you show to the women and children of these northern counties who have suffered so grievously and with such courage.

DERBY

LONDON

Dear Don:

I am having my first holiday since the beginning of the war and am spending it at St. Ives, Cornwall, which is a charming part of the world. One is actually allowed to go down to the beach and bathe. Even here we are not free from air-raid warnings and one is now sounding as I write. We greatly appreciate all the support and the great lead given by the editorial writers of the Monitor, also all the help given by our American friends in this struggle for liberty.

We have a sufficient supply of necessities over here, though many luxuries and non-essentials are scarce or missing.

TOM

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Liberty's Light Still Burning Clear

In New York Harbor stands the famous statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," the first object to meet the gaze of incoming multitudes looking toward the "Land of the Free." The great beacon means many things. For one, it means the joy of home to Americans returning from foreign shores. Many remember the glory of the scene, as their ship moved slowly through the waters of the shining bay, where, outlined against the radiant sunset sky, gemmed by the evening star, rose the great figure with the uplifted and welcoming light.

But beyond these priceless memories there is a still greater meaning. To add to its significance and its appeal, comes an eloquent passage in the current issue of one of our leading magazines: "What does the Statue of Liberty really mean? If you want the true answer, go down to the Battery of Manhattan overlooking New York Harbor. Mingle with the crowd. Pick out a newcomer to these shores—preferably a wife and mother. Ask her your question. Never mind if she speaks broken English. Watch her eyes for your answer. You will find it there—in her memory of the past and her hopes for the future. It is an answer you can believe in. It is AMERICA."

Tomorrow it will be just seven years more than half a century since this magnificent bronze, presented to the United States by its sister republic of France, was formally received by President Cleveland. In his address, the President spoke of the gift as "a token of the affection and consideration of the French people," and the French Minister, M. Lefaivre, said in reply that the great figure, placed at the very threshold of the New World, "would not only recall a glorious past, but would spread its luminous light on the present, and over the future."

It is worthy of thought that this symbol of freedom and enlightenment, is the figure of a woman. It typifies her inspirational influence in the history of our country from the beginning. Among those dauntless men who sought here "freedom to worship God," were women of high heart.

In that pilgrim band was

"Woman's fearless eye, lit by her deep
love's truth,"

the spirit of heroic womanhood in quest of human liberation. From the pioneer mother, who followed the brave and farseeing men of the early settlements into the unknown West, down through the long line of women, sacrificing self-interest for purity, temperance, philanthropy, education, social service, the rights of woman, the healing art, home, care of little children, to the woman of today, laboring to bring closer the imponderable things of the Spirit, she carries still the unflinching decision in favor of those things which "eye hath not seen," even the rarest things of life—love, truth, harmony, courage, friendship, home, religion.

The world of today has been halted in its rush toward materialism, and that vision which places spiritual values before all other considerations, will lead us out of affliction, inspiring the added qualities of courage, endurance and devotion.

Let us thank God, on this fifty-seventh birthday of America's symbolic statue, that Liberty's torch still burns with imperishable fire, for "Where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty."

DAISETTE D. S. MCKENZIE

The Wide Horizon

Australia's Defenses

By Guy Natusch

SYDNEY, N. S. W.

Grimly determined to throw their all into the winning of World War II, Australians are equally determined to fight their battles as far from their own shores and their vital industries as possible. So far, except for the occasional intrusion of an enemy raider into near-by waters, that has been easy of achievement; but gradually war dangers have drawn closer until, in recent weeks, the prospect of war coming to the country's front door has been clear to everyone.

Thus a statement by Minister for Air John McEwen that the Commonwealth has now established a strong screen of defense and reconnaissance air bases as buffers against potential invading forces has been received here with satisfaction. They are part of a plan for defense in depth—the principle adopted in World War I in France in the final years of hostilities and applied in detail by Russia in World War II.

* * *

A map of the Pacific shows how ideally situated is Australia for defense in depth. Her nearest potential enemy would have to travel far by sea, or over the sea, to reach her shores, and, within the seas to be traversed, are many islands suitable for seaplane and land plane bases. From these bases reconnaissance planes should be able to give timely warning of attack, and bomber and fighter aircraft could fly to harry and delay an aggressor.

The vast area of Australia itself is ideal for a defense in depth. Apart from man-made defensive posts, nature has thrown up ramparts for the defense of the continent. It is no secret that a strong air and land force is now stationed at Darwin, in the far North of the continent overlooking the Timor Sea; in fact, Australian newspapers recently carried the story of exercises in which the Navy, Air Force and Army combined to test "Australia's front door defenses at Darwin." Darwin, outpost land defensive area, is some 2,000 miles as the crow flies from the great New South Wales industrial areas, of which Sydney is the center. To the south of Darwin and to the east and the west, stretch great areas of empty lands which in themselves provide an essential part of the plan for defense in depth.

This barren north of Australia, assuming Darwin were subdued, would be no prize for an invader. It is along the east, southeast, and southern coasts that the real prizes are to be found. Here are the great steel and other metal industries and coalfields; and here, too, are the expanding war industries created since the outbreak of World War II. But the winning of these prizes now would entail the battering down of a series of defensive systems stretching far beyond the coastline of the continent.

* * *

North of Darwin are hundreds of miles of seas bespattered with islands which, if not all under direct Australian or British control, are owned by active Allies or friendly Powers. So Australia has been able to stretch still farther its outermost lines of defense. Today these lines reach from island to island, and form a complete screen between potential enemy bases and the prizes an enemy might wish to snatch. Naturally no details have been disclosed, but it is easy to picture a chain of posts linking up North Australia with New Guinea, Malaya, the Dutch East Indies and islands off the eastern coasts of the Commonwealth.

Good use is being made of these natural advantages and Australian, British and Dutch patrols keep watch both within and without the widespread defensive area so created. An enemy coming from the North must first smash his way through this defensive screen—a screen in depth—and then would have still ahead of him the problem of crossing the continent, or passing along thousands of miles of coastline to reach vital objectives. In present conditions it would be a formidable task.

Whether the United States of America is playing a direct part in the watch now being kept may be a matter for conjecture, but that it is making a contribution towards it is beyond question. Airplanes of American manufacture form part of the defensive guard.

(Four lines censored.) This disappearance of enemy visitors may be said to have given the initial justification for a defense in depth. In the sterner test which would be provided by an attack on Australia itself Service Ministers look for equally good results.

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